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FIVE CENTS A COPY

HOOVER OUSTS U. S. ATTORNEY IN DRY DRIVE

Wastes No Time When De Groot Refuses to Quit—Wets See Writing on Wall

REPORTS SAY OTHER REMOVALS TO COME

Taken in Capital to Prove President Is Determined to Stiffen Up Enforcement

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — In pursuance of his policy of reorganizing the law enforcement machinery of the Federal Government, with particular emphasis upon improving the personnel of this service, President Hoover on May 1, peremptorily removed from office William A. De Groot, United States attorney for the eastern district of New York, with offices in Brooklyn.

No charges involving Mr. De Groot's personal integrity were responsible for the ousting, it is explained, the retirement being due strictly to a desire on the part of the Administration to improve conditions in this district.

The "elimination" of the chief prosecuting officer for the Brooklyn district, as one of Mr. Hoover's staff described the Presidential action, is the fourth of its kind. The others were the district attorneys at Philadelphia, Jacksonville, Fla., and Jackson, Miss.

It is authoritatively understood that similar changes will be made in other sections of the country and furthermore will continue to be made until the President and William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, have obtained the kind of an organization they desire.

An Administration spokesman characterized the De Groot removal as a move on the part of the President to bring to government service the same high standards of efficiency and competency that private industry demands of its executives.

Demands Public Hearing

President Hoover's appointments to such posts as director of the Indian Bureau and the deliberation that is characterizing his selection of executives for the Department of Justice were pointed to as indicative of his policy.

Mr. De Groot's removal followed his refusal to resign when requested to do so by Attorney-General Mitchell. He announced that he would not give up his place unless asked to do so by the President. He also demanded a public hearing.

Mr. De Groot's challenge was quickly disposed of by the President. An executive order was issued notifying the objecting prosecutor, "You are hereby removed from the office of United States attorney, eastern district of New York, effective immediately."

In this manner the President not only closed the case, but at the same time made it known to the entire federal service that the closest unity existed between him and the various federal departments and that the word of one of his Cabinet members could be considered as the expression of the views of the White House.

The demand by Attorney-General Mitchell for Mr. De Groot's removal developed that the conduct of his office has been under investigation

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Sinking of Vestris Declared as Due to Several Causes

Chief Officer of the Liner Gives Evidence Before London Board of Trade

LONDON (AP) — F. W. Johnson, chief officer of the liner Vestris, testifying before the inquiry court of the British Board of Trade, opined that the sinking of the vessel last November was due to not one, but several causes.

"I think I can safely say that there were three distinct combinations acting together, the fact that we met bad weather, the fact that the ship was 'tender,' and the fact that water entered between decks and did not find its way below, thus capsizing the ship," Johnson declared.

"In my opinion there was too much topweight on the ship." Johnson, who is the senior surviving officer of the liner, had previously described successive stages of her difficulties, beginning with her listing and taking water. He said the situation became serious late on Sunday, when after a steadily increasing list the Vestris seemed to have hit heavy seas and some of the cargo broke loose.

Things grew constantly worse and at 4 o'clock on Monday morning the list had reached 20 degrees. The first S O S was sent at 10 a. m. Monday when the list was 25 degrees.

Johnson then described the sinking of the Vestris and how the passengers got away.

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Insidious Cigarette Advertising Protested by College Professor

Attempt to Extend Trade Among Non-Smoking Women and Youths Found in Billboard Propaganda—Ruthless "Business Is Business" Policy Condemned

By F. M. GREGG
Professor of Education, Nebraska Wesleyan University

It is a recent boast of one of the tobacco trade journals that more women are smoking today than there were men smoking 20 years ago. Persistent advertising and other forms of propaganda have brought the proportion of men smokers up to approximately seven or eight out of ten. Why not women in the same proportion?

With this objective in mind certain cigarette companies in the autumn of 1925 first introduced into their billboard advertisements the figure of an attractive woman, at first along with a man, princely and prosperous, of course, and later only the woman, and the inevitable package of cigarettes. The face of the woman, as the reader has noted, is always marked by apparent purity and refinement.

Cases of Misrepresentation

Indeed, one of the faces frequently shown on billboards, is that of a young woman living in one of the towns of Iowa who is under a standing contract not to smoke cigarettes, and whose form attired in the latest toggery appears in engaging color combinations month by month. Still more recently the public has been compelled to see the embellished faces of famous artists of one kind or another, both male and female, along with a quoted indorsement of the particular brand of cigarettes advertised.

A notable case of the misrepresentation of a great world artist was that of a statement attributed to Madam Schumann-Heink to the effect that she preferred a certain brand of cigarette because it is not so hard on her throat. The statement appeared in an advertisement along with the picture of the great artist, in a widely circulating metropolitan daily.

Her lawyer at once got out an injunction against the further appearance of such advertising and has since definitely denied that she used cigarettes at all. In her recent farewell tour of America she told the young ladies of Smith College that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

CO-OPERATION CALLED ANSWER TO CHAIN STORE

Independents Said to Have Proved Ability to Stand by Better Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Two war-born phenomena of industry came to the front for discussion at the annual session of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States—chain stores and investment trusts.

In a vigorous statement J. Frank Grimes, president of the Independent Grocers' Alliance of America asserted that the independent storekeeper can more than hold his own against the chain group.

At the same time Jesse V. Craig, president, National Association of Securities Commissioners, described the mushroom growth of American investment trusts as fundamentally sound although requiring more legislative supervision.

Meanwhile, the other activities of the chamber's annual meeting included resolutions taken up and approved by the combined membership, round-table discussions bringing to the fore the immediate business problems of the day, and an address before the entire membership by William Butterworth, president of the chamber, describing its work in keying up business teamwork throughout the land.

Independent, but Co-operating

The independent retail store must co-operate with its fellows and with wholesalers, or it is doomed, Mr. Grimes warned; but he added that already many such retailers have shown a power of survival which proves conclusively that the chain store is less of a menace than had once been apprehended.

He urged co-operative buying for unit stores, elimination of small unprofitable accounts, standardization of lines, and better budgeting.

After that, Mr. Grimes said, the next step is to consider whether it is more effective to sell on credit and deliver or "go cash and carry, and just a little step further, go self-service."

Under the self-service plan, he said, the average grocer's expense is cut to 8 per cent or less from 18 per cent; while the public prefers

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

New York Boys 'Run' the Stock Exchange

Three Youths Noted for Their Regular Attendance Occupy Chief Posts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Youth was at the helm of the largest financial institution in the United States on May 2 as the New York Stock Exchange observed its annual "Boys' Day."

E. H. H. Simmons, president of the exchange, came to work as usual, but he only stayed long enough to turn over his desk to young James N. Gilchrist, whose regular job is as an employee of the bond group on the floor of the exchange and who has never been late for three and a half years.

When the gong rang to start the day's sale of stocks and bonds, it was rung by James McAlvanah, who has a perfect attendance record for his year and a half of service on the floor.

Three other young men who, like their companions, have not yet attained their majority, occupied the posts of president, day manager and night manager of the Stock Clearing Corporation, respectively.

Ford to Banquet Edison to Honor Electric Lamp

NEW YORK (AP)—"Light's Golden Jubilee" is to be celebrated Oct. 21 at Dearborn, Mich., with a great banquet by Henry Ford to Thomas A. Edison. It is planned to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the incandescent light, also, by special illumination in many cities.

BARGE ROUTES DECISION HAILED AS FARM RELIEF

Industry and Agriculture Brought Together, Say Advocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A major objective of inland waterway advocates of the middle West was achieved in the recent order of the Interstate Commerce Commission directing railroads to set up joint rail and water routes and rates over a large part of the United States, when they connect with the federal-owned barge line on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"It is undoubtedly the most significant and far-reaching decision in the history of the Mississippi Valley," declared F. H. Miller, assistant to the secretary of the Mississippi Valley Association, which for years has led the movement for a great system of navigable waterways in the heart of the Nation.

"This decision," Mr. Miller pointed out, "will make water transportation an integral part of the national transportation system." That is the goal toward which waterway advocates have been working at the same time they were pleading with Congress to keep the channel diggers and the concrete mixers busy opening up the rivers for the barges. They feel a great victory has been won in the federal commission's formal recognition of this point in its order, issued under requirements of the Denison Act.

Affords Farm Relief

"The decision will bring industry and agriculture together by permitting the establishment of inland factories close to the source of raw materials," Mr. Miller asserted. "It will afford a measure of farm relief, not only to the Mississippi Valley but to wide areas of the country by reducing the cost of moving crops wherever an appreciable part of the distance can be covered on the Mississippi.

"It will stimulate the further development of inland waterway projects. It will be a powerful factor in furthering the growth of the "new South."

Not only rail lines paralleling the Mississippi are affected by the ruling, it is pointed out, but virtually every major railroad in the United States, since even those which do not touch the Mississippi connect with lines which do.

Actual Savings 20 Per Cent

The commission's order means that freight savings to shippers amounting to 10 to 20 per cent will be realized where the joint water-rail routes are used instead of all-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

10,000-Year Lease for Sussex Estate, Signed 1601—Still Has a While to Run!

Early British History Revealed in Exhibition of Old County Deeds—Drawings on Ancient Documents Show Primitive Farm Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Interesting light on life in England in the Middle Ages is revealed by an exhibition of old Sussex deeds and estate maps, arranged by Lady Wolseley and displayed in the public library at Hove. The deeds are on parchment, excellently preserved, and in most cases executed with infinite care. In many cases they still bear the old court seals.

The earliest deed in the collection dates from 1232. It is in the usual Norman Latin and relates to Pashley Manor. Another is dated 1455, and bears the signatures of Geoffrey and Thomas Boleyn, relatives of the unhappy Anne Boleyn. Another ancient document strikes deep into English history, being the original authority for the restoration of the Norfolk title to the Howard family.

Apparently those who lived in England at the beginning of the seventeenth century had a very firm opinion of the future stability of property tenure; because a lease of land at Steyning dated March 1, 1601, is for a term of 10,000 years. The old estate maps are in many cases illustrated and illuminated in a manner reminiscent of the manuscripts of medieval monasteries.

Some of the estate maps in the present exhibition show farmyards with their buildings, together with drawings of the agricultural implements then in use. These drawings are of great value in tracing the history of mechanical devices applied to the land—a history which is almost incredibly slow of development from Biblical times to about the third decade of the nineteenth century. The maps give striking evidence of the slow-changing nature of the English countryside in districts where urban development has not taken place. Outlines of fields and roads can be traced which have not been altered in many centuries.

MEXICAN BORDER IS SWEPT CLEAR OF REVOLUTION

Rebels Surrender Nogales and Agua Prieta, Last Strongholds in Sonora

DOUGLAS, Ariz. (AP)—The northern frontier of Mexico was swept clean of important rebel strongholds with surrender to federal authorities of the town of Agua Prieta, across the border from here.

The surrender, like that of Nogales, Sonora, April 30, was made without a fight after a conference at the United States Custom House at Douglas. Fifteen hundred rebel soldiers transferred allegiance and federal Gen. Ignacio Flores took charge of the town and garrison.

Mexican Consul Emiliano Tamez announced the appointment of a governing body for the Agua Prieta district and an offer of amnesty was sent to Gen. Marcelo Caraveo, commanding rebel troops near Pulpito Pass.

This is the last important body of revolutionary troops in the field.

Under the terms of the agreement, amnesty was offered to all line officers and soldiers under them. High ranking officials of the rebel army were not included in the offer. The commanding officers who attended the conference here returned to the Mexican side to re-enter as refugees under immigration permits.

Portes Gil Holds Church Not to Blame for Revolt

MEXICO CITY (AP) — President Portes Gil in a public statement announces that he does not consider the Roman Catholic Church, as an institution, responsible in any way for the military revolt that has just collapsed.

He added that "some servants of the church" in Jalisco, Michoacan and Guanajuato, forgetting their Christian morals, had committed acts of banditry under the pretext of defending the doctrines of their church.

"But contrasted with this attitude are other worthy representatives of Catholicism who counsel respect for law and authority," he said.

The President said the Government's attitude on the religious question remained unchanged—priests can return to their churches and resume public services whenever they desire "if they obey the laws of Mexico."

Anglo-Egyptian Irrigation Pact Has Been Reached

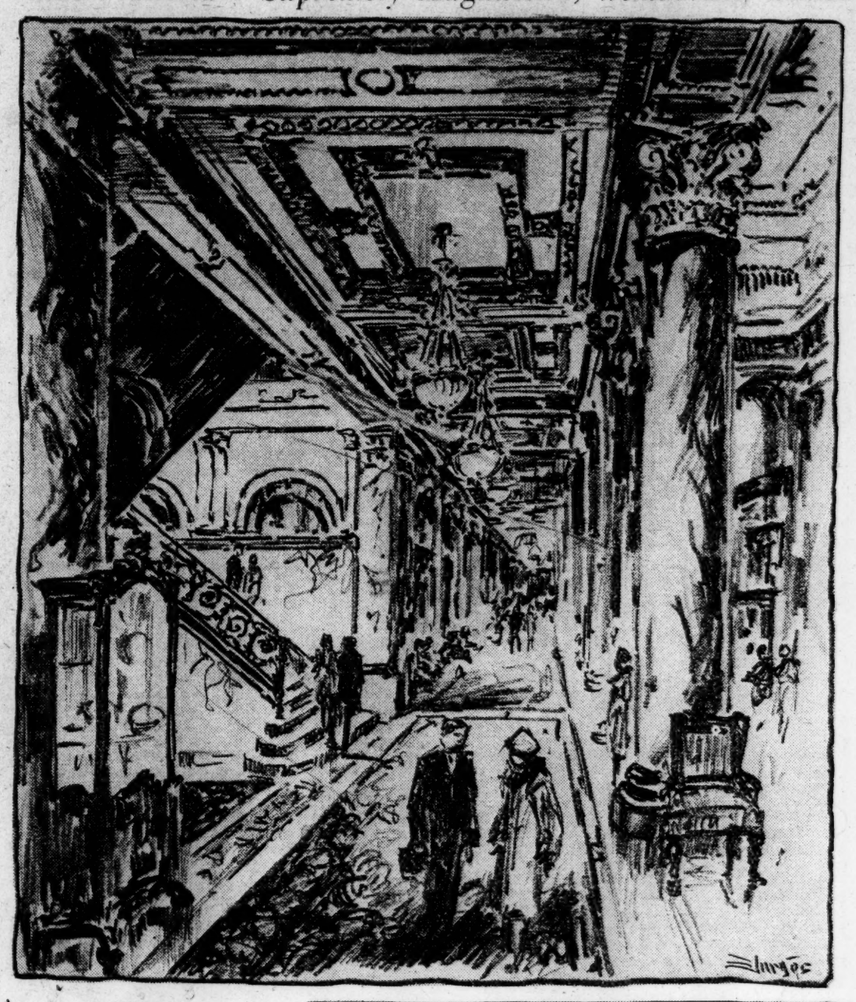
Government Agrees With British Over Quantity of Nile Water to Be Utilized

By Wireless

LONDON—An agreement has been reached between the British and Egyptian Governments on the subject of irrigation in Egypt and the Sudan. It is anticipated that an exchange of notes, embodying the agreement, will be signed by the Egyptian Prime Minister and Lord Lloyd, the High Commissioner, on May 2. The findings of the commission appointed in 1925 have been accepted by the Egyptian Government and its report forms an integral part of the agreement.

Briefly, the Egyptian Government states its willingness to agree with the British Government upon such increase in the quantity of the Nile water utilized by the Sudan as does not infringe on Egypt's natural and historical rights in the waters of the Nile or its requirements for agricultural extensions. These rights are specifically safeguarded in the agreement which lays down that, save with the previous agreement of the Egyptian Government, no irrigation or power works are to be constructed or measures taken on the Nile or its branches or lakes from which it flows, so far as these are in the Sudan or in countries under British administration which would entail any prejudice to the interests of Egypt, either reducing the quantity of the water arriving in Egypt or modifying the date of its arrival or lowering its level.

Waldorf-Astoria — Supremely Magnificent, Within and Without



OSCAR BOWS OUT LAST GUEST AT WALDORF HOTEL

Popular Host Serves Final Banquet as Famous Edifice Closes Its Doors

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The Waldorf-Astoria, caravansary nonpareil, has furled its flags. It was past midnight, and Oscar, maitre d'hôtel, who, on that memorable March in 1893 first opened the Waldorf's doors at the behest of Maj. George C. Boldt, closed them after bidding the last guest adieu, and, after the manner of a perfect host, inviting them to return to see them in the new Waldorf.

An evening of memorable leave-taking it had been, with the first floors of the hotel bravely festive though the upper floors stood bare and stripped of furnishings. Marble staircases, halls and corridors were thronged with a brilliant assemblage, come to bid farewell to the old hotel—the haunt of captains and kings and leaders of the world of finance and industry, art and letters, pulpit and press. On this last night the guests passed rather more quickly than usual through Peacock Alley, for it was uncomfortably tagged with the labels of the auctioneer.

The chief rendezvous of the leave-takers was the Grand Ball Room. In this historic setting, with its magnificence of red velvet and gold and ivory, where alone in all the hotel, perhaps, a gilt chair was still a chair and not No. 10337, festoons of trailing arbutus and magnolia blossoms luxuriantly draped the rococo balconies.

The Last Banquet

The guests, numbering 700, were members of some 40 organizations, representative of nearly everything that is worth while in New York, whose annual dinners had been held in that same room since the days when "Boldt's folly," early pseudonym of the Waldorf, first opened.

For the last time the gilt balconies of the ballroom were filled with the movement and color of evening gowns and the sparkling of jewels.

It was an elaborate menu and Oscar had supervised its preparation—Oscar, who was the central

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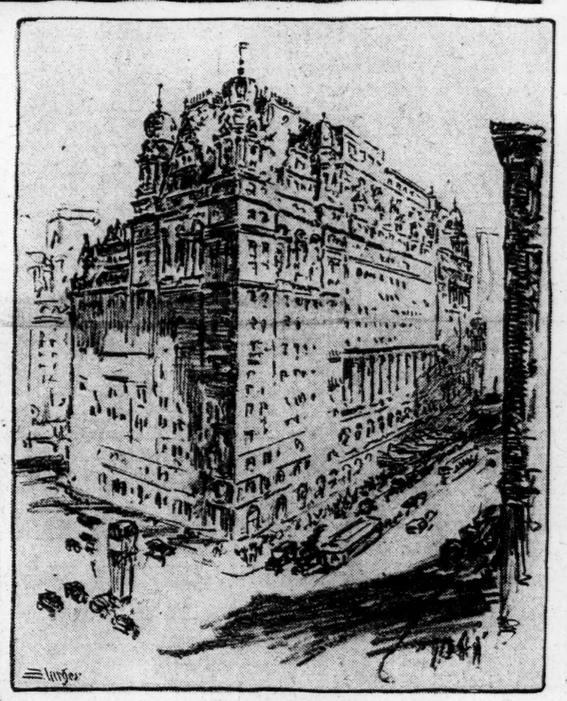

Upper—Peacock Alley. Lower—Imposing Block of Hotel's Exterior.

Poles Indignant at German Excess

Nationalists, It Is Said, Interrupted Theatrical Performance and Insulted Actors

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A great student demonstration here on May 1 protested against the excesses of the German Nationalists in Oppeln, Sliesia, who, it is declared, interrupted the Polish performers in a theater by throwing malodorous bombs and maltreating and insulting the actors, while the police remained inactive.

The entire Polish community is indignant and urges the Government to lodge a protest in Berlin, demanding satisfaction. The Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, is conferring with the Polish Consul at Oppeln. The incident is doubly regrettable as the German delegation is now in Warsaw, discussing the possibility of renewing the trade negotiations.

Grant Was Not 'Slouchy' Nor a Drinker, Affirms General's War-Time Secretary

Mr. Strong, From His Retreat in Missouri Backhills, Remembers Great Commander as Mild and Taciturn, With a "Streak of Mischief"—Denies Intemperance Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLUFF, Mo. — Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's secretary lives in the backhills of southwestern Missouri. To reach him is difficult. You travel 14 miles over a trail that would be discouraging to a mountain goat. Then you cross over Bull's creeks, stroll through a great sweep of green valley and there you are at the village of Bluff. You might not have suspected it. Bluff, Missouri, has a single store, three houses and a population of 16. You turn into the last of these houses, a modest gray cottage banked high with vines and approachable through half an acre of old-fashioned flowers.

Within you will find M. Harrison Strong, war-time secretary to General U. S. Grant. Although Mr. Strong, like his great general, has habitually little to say, he admits he would like to do his best at making right a few of the much-circulated fallacies which have so long hovered about the name of Grant.

"There is the saying that General Grant was a heavy drinker. Innumerable times I have been urged to substantiate the proposition that General Grant was a notorious drunkard. But I tell them that I can't accommodate. For almost three years I was with General Grant at all hours of day and night. I never once saw him take a drink of whisky and I never saw liquor of any kind either on his person or about his quarters."

The Surprise of His Young Life

Mr. Strong is the last surviving member of General Grant's private staff. He served in this capacity during the latter three years of the Civil War and during the course of Grant's promotion from a minor brigade leader to supreme commander of the Union Armies.

When Corp. M. Harrison Strong first reported in person to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, he had the surprise of his young life. He had heard Grant described as a great, gruff, bearded and blustering lion. But after he had knocked at the general's door, there he was shaking hands with a mild-voiced little man, about five feet

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

"Little Tours of Europe"

Scotland

will be featured in the first of this series of articles

Tomorrow

AMERICA DROPS RESERVATION ON WAR MATERIAL

Delegate Defers to Opinion of Military Countries on Second Point

WOULD FREE RESERVE ARMS FROM CONTROL

Hugh S. Gibson Takes Stand Against Budgetary System of Limitation

GENEVA (AP)—As an outcome of last week's withdrawal by the United States of objection to the non-limitation of trained reserves, Hugh S. Gibson, American representative at the Preparatory Disarmament Conference, has announced withdrawal of the American reservation concerning war material in stock.

At the opening of discussion on war material, Mr. Gibson said the analogy between material in reserve and trained reserves was so close that he need only take a moment to explain the position.

Throughout earlier debates, he said, the American delegation endeavored to persuade the other delegations that material in reserve should be limited on the ground: (1) that it actually exists in time of peace; (2) that it conferred a decided advantage on its possessor should war break out, and, (3) that it was important to make a clear distinction between material in stock and in service.

Makes New Concession

However, as in the case of trained reserves, the American delegation was prepared to make a concession and to defer to the opinion of the countries primarily concerned.

Count von Bernstorff, German delegate, asked whether withdrawal of the American reservation referred to material in service, whereupon Mr. Gibson explained he had withdrawn the reservation as regarded material in stock, but was sorry he was unable to give a precise answer as to the American position on material in service. Its position on that point would be largely, though not entirely, determined by provisions which commended themselves to the commission in dealing with that subject.

Naotake Sato of Japan also announced a change in the attitude of his country on this question. Hitherto Japan had been of the opinion that reduction in land armaments should be carried out solely by means of reduction of effectives, but the Japanese delegate said it had now been decided to consent to limitation of material.

As to methods, Mr Sato considered the best was indirect, through budgetary limitation, which would have the advantage of publicity. Direct limitation of war material raised the question of potential war and also the very delicate problem of control.

Budgetary Limitation Opposed

He concluded by remarking that his statement referred to material of land armaments only and not to material of naval or air armaments.

Italy and Czechoslovakia also supported the idea of budgetary limitation, but Sweden argued for a system of direct limitation.

Mr. Gibson said America favored fullest publicity in the making and maintenance of armaments. He was prepared to agree to the broadest and most comprehensive measures for publicity.

"After exhaustive and sometimes exhausting debates on the subject of budgetary disarmament, my Government still adheres to the opinion that it does not present a true picture.

Russian Plea for Limitation

Mr. Gibson added that the budgetary method was not a logical one for disarmament, owing to variations in cost price, labor exchange values and other factors. It would leave the door open to all sorts of evasions and would prove impracticable and ineffective.

"I am unable to accept any measure for budgetary limitation, he concluded.

Early Adjournment Plan Surprise to Delegates

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The suggestion of Nicholas Politis, acting chairman that the Preparatory Disarmament Commission might do well to adjourn at an early date and meet again before the next session of the Assembly of the League took Hugh S. Gibson and Lord Cushendun by surprise, for the delegates of the naval powers had not reached a decision as to postponement of the naval clauses of the draft convention.

Except in the naval sphere, in spite of, the concessions that have been made by the naval powers to the military countries concerning limitation of land armaments, little or no advance seems likely to be made toward agreement for the reduction of military land forces.

The utmost indeed that can be hoped is that some plan for stabilizing existing armies and air forces may be evolved out of the present discussion.

What the French desire is to attach special importance to long-term professional soldiers. They are thinking of the German army.

As Mr. Gibson pointed out, the fundamental idea of the United States was full publicity, but the French yardstick, in his view, went too far. The result of the debate on methods for limiting effectives was to reveal a fundamental clash of ideas between the French and Anglo-Saxon view. Unless the French give way, there does not seem any way out, for the British and American delegations have gone the utmost limit in concessions.

$4,000,000 GIFT TO WIDEN WORK FOR CITY'S POOR

Heckscher Increases Fund to Decentralize New York Welfare Project

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—August Heckscher has donated more than $4,000,000 as an addition to the working fund and endowment of the Heckscher Foundation, according to announcement by the board of trustees of the foundation.

Simultaneously, E. C. Stuckless, treasurer and a member of the finance committee, announced that an amendment to the corporation's charter, passed at the last session of the Legislature and approved by the Governor, has widened the scope of its activities.

The increased endowment was prompted by the urgent needs of children and parents in congested sections of the city, Mr. Heckscher said.

The greatest need at the present time is for day nurseries, playgrounds, summer camps and dental clinics, and the income from the additional endowment will be used for these purposes, he said. As new phases of the work develop and new needs are apparent, he added, the plans may be expanded and additional funds may be appropriated.

Day nurseries are urgently needed to enable mothers to go to their work knowing that their children are in good care, Mr. Heckscher continued. Playgrounds may be small, but should be located so as to be available for younger children. Summer camps should be provided for both children and mothers. In localities provided with parks, first attention will be given to establishment of day nurseries, he said.

Experience has shown that, with so many congested districts situated in various and distant parts of the city, the great need is for decentralized activities which will reach the largest number of persons, Mr. Heckscher continued.

"When it became evident to me, recently, after three years of intensive effort, that the housing problem in our congested cities will not be solved or even seriously considered at this time," Mr. Heckscher said, "the question arose how best to assist in other directions and do something radically helpful for childhood and for overburdened motherhood.

"We have up town at the Foundation Building a magnificent plant for the most diversified service. Our mistake was to spend too much money in one locality. The children should not be forced to come to us—we should go to them.

"In other words, our work from now on ought to be more and more—decentralized, as indicated in the list of the community needs I consider most obvious."

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Hoover Praises Garden Clubs as Force for Good

Backs New Federation as Useful Ally in Move for Better Homes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Activities of garden clubs all over the country are to be co-ordinated by a national council of state Garden Club Federations just formed here by representatives of 13 state federations and seven interstate horticultural societies. The two-day session here is being held at the invitation of the National Capital Federation of Garden Clubs.

Next to the formation of the council, garden-visiting is the most important event on the program. The delegates will also hear an illustrated lecture on "Narcissus," by B. Y. Morrison, bulb expert, and a talk by Knowles Ryerson, director of foreign plant introduction of the Department of Agriculture.

Gardens are very much to the fore in public interest this week in this part of the country. In addition to the formation of the national organization and visit to gardens easily reached from Washington, garden lovers from distant places are motoring through Virginia, where all the famous gardens are thrown open to the public, a small fee being charged for the benefit of the restoration of the gardens at Kenmore, Fredericksburg, Va., the home of Betty Washington Fielding.

Work of the clubs and plans for their co-ordination were endorsed by President Hoover in a letter to Mrs. Ellen D. Wagner, which was read at the meeting and in which he said:

"They are useful allies of all the other forces making for better homes. The utility of beauty has no finer expression than appears in the social value of the home garden."

A constitution and by-laws were drawn up for co-ordinating the work of clubs throughout the United States which have an estimated total membership of 40,000. These officers were elected:

Mrs. Arthur G. Cummer, Florida, president; Miss Margaret C. Lancaster, president of the National Capital Federation, recording secretary; Mrs. Thomas Motley, Massachusetts; Mrs. T. R. Kellogg, New Jersey; Mrs. Samuel A. Brown, New York; Judge E. L. Martin, Kansas City; Mrs. Frederick Fisher, Illinois, vice-presidents; Mrs. Gerda A. Meigs, Florida, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Albert Fowler, Massachusetts, treasurer. President and Mrs. Hoover were elected honorary members.

SPANISH NEWSPAPERS CARRY WORLD NEWS

MADRID (AP)—The leading newspapers of Spain appeared on May 1 with Associated Press dispatches of world-wide character.

The service was an innovation for previously Spanish dailies published very little on world-wide events, their foreign news consisting chiefly of Paris and London dispatches.

REICH DEFENDS TRANSFER PLAN ON REPARATIONS

Experts Await Higher Offer From Germans—Figure Set at $480,000,000 a Year

PARIS (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the German delegation to the reparations conference, arrived in Paris May 2 from Berlin, where he attended a meeting of the directorate of the Reichsbank.

The German representative, whose return was eagerly awaited in reparations circles, was smiling and noncommittal. His secretary said that it had not been decided whether he would confer with Owen D. Young, chairman of the conference, May 2 or May 3.

Information from Berlin was that Dr. Schacht would make a new proposal, but there was little indication it would be anything like satisfactory to the allied nations.

This proposal, it was understood, would be an offer to raise the German annuities from 1,650,000,000 marks (about $396,000,000), as put forward two weeks ago, to 2,000,000,000 marks (about $480,000,000), provisionally, that is to say, for 10 or 15 years.

Inasmuch, however, as the Germans were said to be strongly opposed to relinquishing the transfer clause protection of the Dawes plan, and to commercialization of a part of the debt, which is regarded as essential by the creditor nations, there was little hope that any such initiative would bear much fruit.

Germany Said to Oppose Provisional Settlement

BERLIN (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht expressed the opinion, prior to his departure for Paris, that no offer he could make to Germany's creditors could serve as a basis for permanent settlement of the reparation problem.

Even a "provisional solution," which official circles favored for a long time, now seemed unsatisfactory and German officialdom was inclined to the view that it was better to have the Dawes plan continue than to accept a provisional settlement with its new uncertainties.

It was said this change of attitude was due to the realization that any provisional solution to be acceptable to the allies must entail giving up the transfer protection guaranteed in the Dawes plan.

British May Day Observed Quietly

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In marked contrast to what happened in many European capitals, Mayday celebrations in Britain passed as usual in complete holiday quiet. The Labor Party held demonstrations in various places, including a monster rally in North London, organized by the local section of the Labor Women's Advisory Council, at which Ramsay MacDonald was chief speaker.

Two thousand Communists monopolized the traditional labor rendezvous at Hyde Park, members of the "Workers' Legion" being clad in khaki uniforms. The procession was shepherded en route by large bodies of police.

Throughout the day little knots of people wearing red sashes were seen marching on streets, sometimes marshaling a handful of school children, apparently members of the so-called Communist "Sunday schools." It was noticeable that the Communist banners and oratory were devoted just as much to abusing the British Labor Party as the capitalists.

American Nations to Draft Uniform Rules for Ports

Pan-American Customs and Port Conference Called to Simplify Procedure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Representatives of 21 American republics are to meet in Washington on Nov. 18 to devise a co-operative program of customs procedure and port formalities for the Western Hemisphere. This date has just been decided upon at a meeting of the Pan-American Union's governing board.

The board also approved the agenda which contemplates the consideration of simplified and standardized rules governing customs and port formalities in the member countries of the Pan-American Union.

The report of a special committee appointed to consider the resolution on the codification of international law, adopted at the Sixth Pan-American Conference, was also approved.

Under the terms of this report, the governments of Brazil, Cuba and Uruguay are requested to appoint and organize as soon as possible three permanent committees to deal respectively with public international law, private international law and comparative legislation and uniformity of legislation.

Any projects formulated by those committees are to be forwarded to the Pan-American Union which is to transmit them to the executive committee of the American Institute of International Law.

May 12, 1930, was fixed as the date no which the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry, provided for by the last Pan-American Congress, shall convene at Washington.

ROMNEY PORTRAIT IS TO BE X-RAYED

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A. L. Nicholson, art dealer, who sold to Lawrence Fisher of Detroit the disputed Romney portrait of the Duchess of Sutherland, has received the canvas from the buyer and is arranging to have it examined under X-rays in order to test its genuineness.

This action follows a statement by the Duke of Sutherland that the portrait is only a copy and that the original Romney is in the Duke's possession. In a recent letter Mr. Nicholson asked the Duke either to substantiate this claim or to withdraw the inference conveyed.

BUILDING GAINS CALLED ADVANCE IN STABILIZATION

Standards More National and Architecture Well Planned, Says Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Expenditure of $7,000,000,000 annually has been carried on in such a way as to "help stabilize general business conditions," according to a survey by the National Bureau of Economic Research as part of the report of the committee on recent economic changes of the President's unemployment conference.

Business sections of cities have been transformed by the erection of great buildings, thousands of miles of roads and streets have been co-ordinated to meet the needs of 25,000,000 automobiles, suburban areas are spreading out with great rapidity and apartment houses have become a more important factor in housing, the survey shows.

"Construction has become more national as to standards and more independent of local financial conditions. More of it is well planned, not only from the point of view of architecture and engineering, but with reference to location and public demand. The various groups which make up the industry are better co-ordinated among themselves and the more co-operative with other groups," the report says.

Designs Aid Economies

"Economies through improved designs and use of labor-saving equipment have been most notable in the case of roads and some other types of engineering construction, where large quantities of materials are handled. These economies have been somewhat less conspicuous in the case of large buildings and still less in the cases of small houses.

"There have been, however, notable advances in the design of buildings, both as to architectural quality, arrangement of space and economical use of materials. Buildings are more completely and elaborately equipped and more durable and permanent.

"Relatively more construction than formerly is now definitely planned with reference to long-time conditions. The large programs of public utilities, for example, have been carefully designed to provide economic service for growing needs of the territory covered. City planning and zoning, and analyses by individual owners, have made possible better location of buildings and public works with relation to one or another. Conscious efforts to prosecute new work with reference to available supplies of labor and materials have helped to reduce the intensity of seasonal and other temporary fluctuations.

Great Suburban Growth

"The more even growth of population in recent years, due to the operation of the immigration acts and the decline in farm population, have both affected the demand for urban housing.

"The extension of residential areas in and about cities, made possible by the automobile and improved streets and encouraged by the demand for outdoor recreation, has resulted in a remarkable suburban growth of detached houses.

"Minimum standards of light, air and sanitary facilities in new construction, and growing vacancies in districts where housing is poorest, indicate improvement in housing standards.

"There has been amarked lessening of labor disputes. The five-day week has been sought in various trades and is now being tried out under agreements affecting many thousands of workers."

COMMUNISTS HALT REICHSTAG SESSIONS

BERLIN (AP)—Violent demonstrations by Communist deputies caused interruption of the sessions of the Reichstag on May 2.

ESSEN, Ger. (AP)—Five hundred coal miners out of 1060 at work downed tools on May 2 as a protest against action of the Berlin police in suppressing May Day demonstrations.

Famous U. S. Frigate 'Old Ironsides' Almost Restored to Seaworthiness

Nearly $500,000 of the Required Total of $834,000 for Its Completion Has Been Subscribed and Gifts in Kind Are Being Made

On the ways in the Charlestown Navy Yard "Old Ironsides"—or more properly, the United States frigate, Constitution—now stands more than half way restored to her former seaworthiness and it is estimated that before another year is "piped over her side" she will be ready for the projected voyage to various United States ports, where children, most of whom will have contributed to her restoration, will be given a chance to go aboard.

Nearly $500,000 has already been made available for actual work on the famous old craft, and it is predicted that the balance needed to make up the $834,000, which is the estimated cost for the completed job, will be forthcoming. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews has recently announced his decision to accept material from those who prefer to make their donations in that form, and already one firm has donated a complete suit of sails, while 19 other concerns have offered to make one sail each.

At Westport, Ore., recently there was held an impressive ceremony of dedication, when eight huge timbers taken from as many noble Douglas firs, which are to be converted into masts and spars for the Constitution, were prepared for shipment. Felkner Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Morris of that city, a direct descendant of Commander Morris of the historic vessel, broke a bottle of Columbia River water over the timbers as a climax to the ceremony. The occasion was witnessed by representatives of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, which contributed the timbers, marines, sailors and members of the naval reserve.

The shipment was loaded on five freight cars, and contains a total of 77,000 board feet—enough for seven five-room houses. For the mainmast the four longest timbers will be dovetailed together, its base being 36 inches in diameter; for the foremast four timbers 104 feet long and 17½ inches square will be used; and four smaller timbers will be fitted together to form the mizzen mast. Small boats, blocks, tackle, ropes and other supplies are likewise to be donated.

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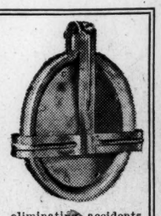

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'MANY AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS,' SAYS PROFESSOR

Speaker at Bowdoin Institute Defends Right to Alter Original Document

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUNSWICK, Me.—"The notion of a fixed and unchanging American constitution is frequently preached by those who desire to resist some change that seems to them imminent. This notion has but a modicum of truth," said Prof. T. R. Powell of Harvard Law School at the third session of the Bowdoin College Institute of Social Sciences.

He continued: "Instead of the American Constitution we have many American constitutions. In state, county and municipal government we have almost every conceivable mode of administration known to man.

"Any realistic view of American government must recognize that there is no single system. The idea that it is 'impious' to advocate anything novel in government can be entertained only by those who are blind to the fact that novelty and experiment are the chief characteristics of American constitutional development.

"Even the Federal Constitution itself is undergoing continuous change. The paper parchment which the fathers signed at Philadelphia is but a small part of the United States Constitution. It makes no provision for the party system, and without the party system the paper Constitution would prove unworkable.

"The fathers did not conceive of the President as the formulator and advocate of legislative policies, but the President runs on a platform of promises of legislative achievement and he succeeds or fails largely on the basis of legislative accomplishments.

"The change in our constitutional law is the necessary change involved in making law when there was no law before. In this continuous process of development we face a striking contrast to the notion that the fathers established the Constitution once and for all and that we have but to bow before the will of the framers and exercise no will of our own."

Hoover Ousts U. S. Attorney in Dry Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

since March, 1927, and that since that time there have been seven instances of forced resignations among members of Mr. De Groot's staff for "gross irregularities."

Say He Failed to Co-operate

The particular complaints against Mr. De Groot's work deal with his alleged incompetency and refusal to co-operate with federal authorities in prohibition cases. In the information concerning him that was laid before the President was a file filed on Feb. 1, 1929, by an assistant attorney-general which declared, "This office has given the department more concern in the last few years than any other in the country."

"Every official in this department who has had contact with Mr. De Groot's office," Mr. Mitchell advised the President, "agrees that conditions in that office are unsatisfactory, that the personnel should be reorganized, that Mr. De Groot is incompetent and that an effective administration of that office can only be obtained by his removal."

Official quarters here were deeply impressed with the firmness and dispatch with which the Administration acted in the De Groot case. The fact that his removal was urged during the previous Administration and that it devolved upon President Hoover to accomplish it was particularly commented upon. Likewise was noted the vigor with which the Administration proceeded.

Political leaders expressed the opinion that the Administration's handling of the De Groot case have a wholesome effect upon the entire Government's view, particularly in the prohibition law enforcement branches.

Mrs. Willebrandt Details What "Wise Discretion" Is as Applied to Jones Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — Long-established precedent and a belief that "enforcement by harassment is never justified" are held out by Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition prosecutions, as reasons for her letter directing district attorneys to use "a wise discretion" in application of the Jones Law.

Her explanation of the letter, which has aroused widespread comment, was given to Mrs. Lena Lowe Yost, legislative superintendent of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is published by the Union Signal, its official weekly organ.

"The letter on the application of the new Jones Amendment followed the precedent of the department long established in the administration of the White Slave Traffic Act," she says.

"Its purpose is to point out to United States attorneys the importance of a careful study of the evidence prior to instituting action, and the exercise of a wise discretion in fitting that evidence into the particular section of the law, violation of which it will best prove in court.

Prosecutor Must Weigh Evidence

"For, although the average man and woman may be unaware of the fact, every lawyer knows that the prosecutor must weigh evidence and choose (make an election of remedies is the legal term that applies) under what section of the law he will plead the case.

"Particularly must every United States attorney do this with prohibition violations. Almost every violation reported by prohibition agents is a legal infringement of no less than five sections of law, to wit, (a) some of the internal revenue statutes existing prior to prohibition; (b) the possession, (c) nuisance, (d) transportation, (e) sale, (f) or manufacturing sections of the National Prohibition Act; the Tariff Act, (h) the Customs Act, and frequently (g) the prohibition law of the county or State. To proceed under possession or some of the sections, a misdemeanor complaint may be filed immediately. To choose other sections, the case must be presented to the grand jury.

Harassment Never Justified

"United States attorneys' offices have in the past used blanks charging sale just as a misdemeanor. They can no longer do that. If the evidence is inconsequential in character so that proof of more than illegal possession is doubtful, it is manifestly unfair to a defendant to attempt to prove a felony.

"Enforcement by harassment is never justified.

"Moreover, Congress has revealed the intent of the new amendment to reach commercial cases and when commercialism can be shown by the evidence, it is plain Congress intended the prosecutor to press for the higher penalties of the Jones Law, with the power of deportation of undesirable aliens engaged in such violations to follow.

"Evaluating evidence before trial has been always a prosecutor's duty; but it becomes of greater importance since the Jones Amendment to the Volstead Act shows that Congress intends those offenses which violate the Constitution itself to be felonies and leaves other Volstead violations as misdemeanors. A United States attorney must proceed under the law according to the intent of Congress, and to do that he must exercise a wise discretion in choosing his first steps of procedure."

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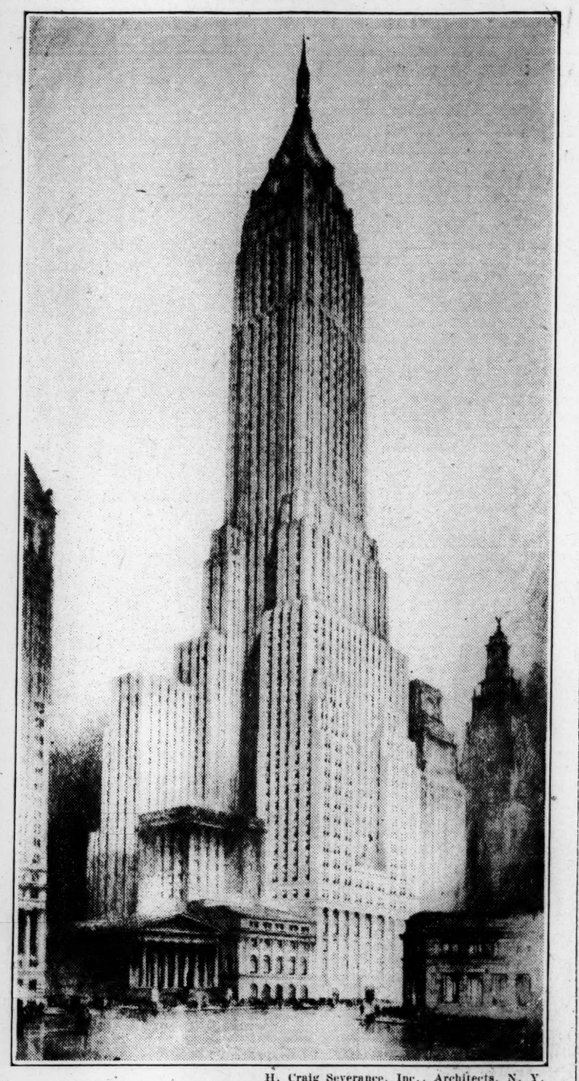

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Finger of Accusation Pins Elders for Poor Example Set for Youth

Pretense of Being Shocked When Some Boy Slips Verges on Hypocrisy, It Is Pointed Out, When He Sees in the Home the Things He Does

"Let not the grownups who set the example by breaking the law pretend to be shocked at the lawlessness and even crime among young people that come of it. The fault is with the lawbreaking elders, and the remedy lies with the elders."

It is thus one prominent educator summed up the lesson which was tragically brought to the attention of the public through the fatal drinking party of six Chicago youths and the indictment returned against liquor by a jury of educational experts.

Other educators from different sections of the United States, asked by The Christian Science Monitor for their views, are returning opinions remarkably unanimous in their insistence that the responsibility of protecting youthful society against the bootlegger and the racketeer rests with grownups, and that the only solution is obedience to law.

Some of their views follow:

Dr. Thomas M. Balliett, one-time superintendent of schools of Springfield, Mass., and dean of the school of education of New York University:

Hypocrisy of the Elders

"Education, obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment and enforcement of it upon the rebellious minority are the remedy for the serious situation before us.

"The Chicago case is a condemnation of the inactivity and indifference of school authorities and of the average parent. The colossal hypocrisy of the situation is that grownups set the example by breaking the law and then pretend to be shocked at the lawlessness and crime that come of it. This fatal mishap should lead thoughtful citizens of Illinois to call a halt in the movement just now on foot to repeal the state enforcement law there."

Robert E. Tidwell, state superintendent of education for Alabama:

"There is no greater obligation to society and to the state than to inculcate obedience to law. Our laws are specific as to intoxicating liquors and it becomes a part of the duty of our schools to do their share of work in creating the right attitude to and appreciation of the whole question relating to obedience to this law."

A. L. Threlkheld, superintendent of the Denver public schools:

"So far as the public schools are concerned, I am of the opinion that the educational body as a whole stands for rigid obedience to the Prohibition Law, as well as of all other laws, and that its members are actively interested in inculcating such an attitude in the minds of their charges. But this is not, I regret to say, always true of parents.

Lack of Control in Homes

"There is a significant lack of proper control of adolescents in other respects, in many modern homes. When parents leave the moral education of their children largely up to the schools, it can only indicate a lax disciplinary system in the homes involved, or so it seems to me.

"It is my conviction, based upon careful observation over a period of years, that our school young people rank high as regards morals and behavior, in the main. There is not the 'wholesale drinking' among them so unfairly charged in some quarters."

P. L. Harned, Tennessee Commissioner of Education, Nashville, Tenn.:

"Neither prohibition nor liquor can be blamed for the excesses of youth. Such things are no more than the results of lax parental and educative control. The fault lies with those who have allowed the home and the school to lose control of their charges, and reclamation will come only when parents and teachers recentralize discipline and authority."

Dr. C. Edward Jones, city superintendent of schools, Albany, N. Y.:

"Discipline is the basis of character, and the fundamentals of character must depend upon parental direction. Education and all other social activities must start from that fundamental. When that fundamental is good, other work to be based upon it is more satisfactory.

Problem Up to Parents

"Unquestionably, conduct of parents with respect to law observance is reflected in the children. New opportunities for freedom face children, and the principal need is that parents should recognize these conditions.

"I believe the amount of drinking among children is exaggerated. It is certainly true that before prohibition we had far more delinquencies and truancies than now. In the large majority of cases the cause of delinquency was the drunkenness of father or mother, or both. Today we have almost no delinquency because of intemperance of parents."

Dr. George Martin Wiley Jr., commissioner of secondary education of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.:

"Where there is fault with the environment the responsibility is jointly that of the home, church and the school. It is the adult generations who make the conditions under which youth live and set the examples that youth will follow.

"We would be more generous in our interpretation of the youth movement of today if we would stop to consider that flaming articles in certain types of newspapers and certain types of entertainment offered on the screen are all too often placed there by men of mature years, and in the latter case by men who are thinking only of box office receipts. An analysis of shortcomings would find quite as large a percentage among the older folk as within the younger generation, but the obligation is upon the elders to point the right way."

Otis E. Randall, dean of Brown University, Providence, R. I.:

Hope Lies in Parental Influence

"I certainly think the time for parents to 'fulfill with vigor their obligations to youth' arrived a long time ago.

"The main difficulty with which those in authority in educational institutions have had to contend is that they have not been backed by the homes and the public at large.

"We have found it exceedingly difficult to enforce regulations concerning the use of liquor because of home influences.

"Our only hope, in college, at least, it seems to me, is through preachment and persuasion, in which we must have the backing of parents and all men and women interested in the welfare of youth."

Mrs. Myrtle Davis, Idaho Superintendent of Public Instruction, Boise, Idaho:

"Children are not doing the things pictured in the recent Chicago affair when they have older people working with them. These are done when the young people are off to themselves.

"We are trying to forestall such happenings by adding a course of character training in our school curriculum. This course, which is being worked out by a committee of educators, will provide for co-operation between parents and the school. Every child has its cross; that is, every child has an obstacle to its best expression, and it is the teacher's business to discover this cross and assist the child to get out from under it."

NEW YORK TO ERECT LOW-RENTAL TENEMENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Title to two square blocks in the lower East Side has just passed from a family which has held them for nearly a century into the hands of two State officials who will sponsor the erection of a low-rental model tenement.

The new development will be undertaken by the Lieutenant-Governor, Herbert H. Lehman, and Aaron Rabinowitz, a member of the State Housing Board, who will conduct the operation without profit to themselves.

REALTORS UNITE TO HELP PUBLIC IN TAX MATTERS

Form Division to Protect Home Owners and Others From Excessive Rates

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For the protection of home-owners and other real estate holders from excessive taxation, a national organization has been formed within the National Association of Real Estate Boards. It is called its Property Owners' Division.

"Under state tax systems, which were for the most part adopted before the present large growth of other forms of national wealth, real estate is bearing in the cities of the United States an average of 75 per cent of the costs of government," says the announcement. "Methods of valuation are antiquated and unbusinesslike, and the inaccurate tax base established often results in great injustices. Only a few cities, so far, have installed modern assessment systems.

"This new body will enable real estate owners in the United States and Canada for the first time to speak in regard to legislative proposals of greatest importance to real estate," says a statement of the aims of the project.

"It will draw its membership from property owners who are or may become affiliated with one of the association's 624 member boards. Securing a more equitable distribution of the tax burden will be a central objective of the new national group. The division will form a national center and clearing house for the study of proposed legislation, local, state and national, profoundly affecting real estate. It will furnish a machinery through which owners of real property may join more directly than has before been possible with the real estate boards of the communities in the movement to remove discriminations against real estate."

Albert W. Swayne, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board, has been elected chairman of the new National Real Estate group. An executive committee has been chosen as follows: Walter C. Schmidt, Cincinnati, chairman property owners' division of the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards; L. T. Stephenson, Pittsburgh; Leonard P. Reaume, Detroit; J. Wilson Dayton, Bayside, L. I.; Harry E. Gilbert, Baltimore; Robert L. Foust, Knoxville, Tenn.; George C. Boardman, San Francisco, and W. H. Gardner, Winnipeg, Man.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

House Ways and Means Committee Republicans rounded out a draft of the tariff bill.

Resolution of Senator Heflin (D.), Alabama, condemning an attack on him after his Brockton (Mass.) Ku Klux Klan speech, was voted down, 69 to 14.

Senator Reed (R.), Pennsylvania, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that Secretary Mellon did not sign the Aluminum Company's Canadian power contract.

Senate party leaders, Watson (R.), Indiana, and Robinson (D.), Arkansas, discussing farm relief, clashed on their equalization fee records.

Representative Tucker (D.), Virginia, discussed reapportionment in the House, and Representative Crail (R.), California, introduced bill to reduce membership to 240 in 1943.

May Day was described by Secretary James J. Davis as a "day of rejoicing for American labor."

Representative La Guardia, New York wet, charged the Government with enforcing prohibition unequally in various sections.

Horace Paul Bestor of St. Louis was nominated by President Hoover to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, filling up the unexpired term of Eugene Meyer, who has resigned.

British Parties Choose Candidates

Conservatives So Far Have 584, Labor Party 565 and the Liberals 475

BY WIRELESS

LONDON—The first lists of candidates for the general election have now been prepared by the three political parties. They show that for 615 seats in the House of Commons which are to be filled when voting takes place on May 30 nominations of 584 Conservative candidates have already been approved. The Labor list contains 565 candidates and the Liberals will be represented by 475 candidates.

In most of the 31 cases in which the Conservatives have not selected candidates, it has been decided not to put forward candidates and in several instances the Conservatives will advise their supporters in these constituencies to vote for the Liberal or Independent candidate. At the last general election, the candidates in the field were Conservatives, 534; Labor, 509; Liberal, 339; Constitutionalist, 10; and other parties, 33.

Aero College Opens With Forty Students

SANTA MARIA, Calif. (AP)—The Hancock Foundation College of Aeronautics, established under an endowment provided by Capt. G. Allan Hancock, Los Angeles millionaire sportsman and backer of the famous Southern Cross flight to Australia, opened here May 1.

Forty students have been selected from 100 applicants to attend the school, described as a non-profit institution.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

C. E. Peck, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mrs. C. E. Peck, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Mrs. Mary J. McCune, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jane B. Mortimer, New York, N. Y.
Miss Elane Oderlin, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Henrietta C. Fuller, Racine, Wis.
Miss Lydia P. Fuller, Racine, Wis.
Miss E. M. Penrose, Guernsey.
Mrs. M. F. Cole, Newton, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth Cole, Newton, Mass.
George H. Kinsey, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. George H. Kinsey, Hollywood, Calif.

EXCHANGE BASIS ON PRISON-MADE GOODS IS SOUGHT

Uniformity in Production and Pattern Urged as Way to Provide It

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An effort to further the "state use" system in disposing of prison-made products has just been undertaken by a group of prison industry officials with the opening of a series of standardization conferences here.

The conferences are being held with the co-operation of the Associates for Government Service, a non-profit organization formed to promote the exchange of prison-made goods between institutions of the various states. Uniform specifications for shoes, textiles, clothing, furniture and other products of the prison factories are to be sought as a means of making surpluses more readily salable to institutions of other states.

Prison industry directors of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts attended the first conference, the aim of which was to formulate standard specifications for prison-made shoes.

According to Dr. E. Stagg Whitin, director of the Associates for Government service, who presided at the conference, the standardization movement will aid greatly in keeping prison-made goods off the open market.

Various organizations have been active in seeking legislation which would limit the use of prison-made goods to state institutions. This culminated in the enactment of the Hawes-Cooper law at the last session of Congress which, after five years, will permit states to prohibit the general sale of prison-made goods within their borders.

The extent to which the "state use" system is increasing in Massachusetts was emphasized by Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

"A few years ago the state institutions used 44 per cent of the prison-made products," he said, "and 56 per cent were sold on the open market. At present the institutions use 86 per cent of the total, leaving only 14 per cent to be sold on the open market in competition with the products of regular manufacturers.

"It is to be hoped that standardization will make it possible to sell the surpluses to institutions of other states which are not at present manufacturing sufficient for the needs of their own institutions."

The conference made a detailed examination of the types of shoes manufactured in the prisons of the three states. It will report on tentative specifications within another month. The specifications will merely be recommended as the conference has no authority to adopt them formally, but members of the group expressed the hope that they would ultimately become the basis for a nation-wide standardization.

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*Stores open Saturday Evenings

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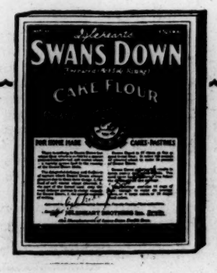

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SOCRATIC PLAN WORKS IN 1929, SAYS DR. HOLT

Rollins College Teachers Are 'Guides, Philosophers and Friends'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A conference plan of study which he characterized as "an adventure in common sense education" was discussed here before the Florida Legislature by Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College, when he said he believed such conference plans came more nearly to the Socratic ideal of bringing teacher and taught into close individual contact, than any other plan developed in recent years.

Dr. Holt, in describing the Rollins conference plan of instruction which has been substituted during the past three years for lectures and recitations, said the purpose of this innovation has been "to substitute learning values for perfunctory cash performances," and to put academic life on a more practicable basis by placing class attendance on a par with the hours and duties of a business office. At Rollins we have continuous consultation and co-operation between professors who are chosen because of their interest in and influence with young people and students who in turn are selected because of their promise to meet the problems of life properly and to assume their share of leadership.

"By this method the waste of unsupervised time for which student-life has become notorious is largely limited. The Rollins conference plan is based on the theory that the student's mind is immature, that he frequently does not know how to study, and that the time when he most needs the advice and assistance of his professor is when he is working on his assignment, and not after he has failed to complete or master it by himself. In other words, instead of being a lecturer or a quizzer or a detective, our professors become guides, philosophers and friends."

In conclusion, Dr. Holt said there was nothing actually new about the Rollins plan of teaching; on the contrary, he said it was the oldest known method of pedagogy, because it was simply going back to Socrates, with the exception that the peripatetic class was placed on an eight-hour-a-day schedule, rather than being allowed to roam at will in "the garden epicures."

Dr. Holt was introduced by Franklin O. King, state senator, who declared that Dr. Holt had inaugurated in Florida a conference plan of study which was an important contribution to the progress of higher education in the United States. As an aid to surrounding the student body and the professors with an atmosphere conducive to such a plan of study, it was brought out that the Rollins campus has been developed into a horticultural achievement so beautiful that it adds greatly to the happiness of members of the college.

Bostonians Find Inspiration Along the Apache Trail

Praise the Rugged Mountain Scenery at Dinner in Phoenix, Ariz.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz. — The Boston Chamber of Commerce explorers spent a day in automobiles traversing the Arizona mountains and gained "visionaires of magnificent distances," as E. C. Johnson, chairman of the party, put it at a dinner tendered by the Phoenix Chamber.

The special train left the mountain mining camp of Globe and the party spent time in the rugged Superstition Mountains along the famed Apache Trail Highway, past three deep water storage lakes, till the fields of the fertile Salt River Valley were reached. At the dinner it was disclosed that the experience had been the most memorable of all since leaving the Atlantic, with special reference to the ancient cliff dwellings of the hills and to the fact that Spanish explorers were here 80 years before the landing on Plymouth Rock.

Yet the gospel of Boston was preached by her loyal sons, vying with enthusiastic Arizonians who told what had been achieved on the frontier. As one visitor said, "This group of business men will go back better and broader after having rubbed elbows with the men of the West."

One pleasant feature of the dinner was presentation to Mr. Johnson of a gigantic cake elaborately decorated and marked "Birthday Greetings." Someone had told that this was his natal day. At night the party boarded the train, which had made a 400-mile detour, and the journey was continued toward Los Angeles.

Sports for Women Means Amity Between Nations, Says Teacher

Games Teach Girls Self-Control, Alertness, and Consideration of Others, Is View of London Y. W. C. A. Director

Engagement by women of many countries in sports is steadily breaking down class and international barriers, in the opinion of Miss Daphne Milman, director of games and sports at the Young Women's Christian Association in London.

Miss Milman is in Boston, meeting representatives of several women's organizations for the purpose of learning more about the status of women in sport in the United States and something of conditions under which they could be encouraged to engage in greater numbers in the periodic competitive sports meetings for women in Europe. She believes the United States has a great opportunity to promote the international good will which arises out of the recreational mingling of her women citizens with the women citizens of other countries who are interested in sports.

"I believe," she said, "the qualities of unselfishness and of self-control are cultivated by women who run relays or play netball or run hurdles. The woman who engages in a relay race knows well she must think of her team and thus she does acquire self-control. Quick judgment, alertness, consideration of the other players, all are qualities developed through the playing of games.

"I often think of a remark made to me by a famous schoolmistress in England. She told me she placed a greater importance upon the character of her games mistress than upon the character of any other single member of her staff. This, she said, was because, while the other mistresses only handled girls in the classroom and at those times when they were, as you might say, under a sort of automatic discipline, the games mistress had the children in their more spontaneous and unguarded moments; hers was the exceptional opportunity of helping them to play in a manner to show not merely proficiency in games, but character as well."

Miss Milman thought competition should be only incidental, since the primary aim of all sports should be the perfection of the individual's standard of ethics and sportsmanship. Games played merely for the purpose of beating another team, she said, teach the participants very little that can be applied in other fields of life experience. She did think competition in sports was desirable to the extent that, if there were a tendency to "nasty spirit" in any of the players, competition brought it out where it could be dealt with as a normal problem.

Speaking of a visit she and some friends made to Germany soon after the war, Miss Milman said they were able to establish a basis of friendly fellowship with German folk dancers through showing them that they, too, had something to contribute. First the German folk dancers "danced their dances to us, then they took us for partners and taught us how to do what they had done so well. In turn we danced our dances to them, then we took partners and taught them. It was a critical time in the relations between nations and I am very certain we should not have been able to enjoy any such peaceful and pleasant comradeship had it not been for our mutual interest in and capacity for sports and folk dancing in which there needed to be no barriers of international feeling."

KOUSSEVITSKY OFF TO PARIS

NEW YORK (AP)—Serge Koussevitsky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, sailed with Mrs. Koussevitsky May 1 on the Mauretania. He will direct five presentations of the Russian opera "Boris Goudenoff" in Paris, beginning May 20, after which he will spend the summer in the Pyrenees and return to America in September.

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Washington, D.C. Chicago

Cuba Makes Strong Plea Against Sugar Tariff Rise

Industry in Depression Now, Say Spokesmen—Need of Friendly Relations Stressed

To present the issues in the sugar tariff controversy which will soon be decided in Congress, the Monitor has obtained two articles, one giving the views of the Cuban producers and the other setting forth the contentions of the American beet sugar industry. The following article deals with conditions in the Cuban industry and the attitude of its leaders.

By JAMES C. YOUNG

America's sweet tooth contributes a large part of the income that has made Cuba prosperous. Sugar goes far to support our island neighbor. But Cuba sees her principal source of income threatened, without any means of replacing it, and Cuban eyes are turned anxiously toward Washington, where a new sugar tariff impends.

Behind the immediate issue of sugar rises the greater issue of Latin-American relations. At a moment when President Hoover has but recently returned from his goodwill visit, and agencies of a dozen kinds are engaged in promoting relations between the Americas, the sugar tariff lies dark upon the horizon. If the proposed increase to about double the present duty should become effective, Cuba and the rest of Latin America may be expected to ask what our friendship is worth. Our treatment of Cuba in this particular holds the attention of the entire Latin-American world.

Do Not Ask Favor

Dr. Rafael Martinez Ortiz, the Cuban Secretary of State, expressed the national viewpoint in a discussion with the writer a few days ago.

"It is apparent that the relations between Cuba and the United States cannot be regulated in the same manner as the relations of countries that are distant to each other, or not bound by the ties that exist between our two peoples," he said.

"There is a Spanish proverb which runs: 'Who is your brother? The nearest neighbor.' Applying this proverb to the peoples of the United States and Cuba, it means that the brotherhood between them is greater than ordinarily binds nations, because of our close proximity and the fact that our brotherhood was cemented with the blood shed by both for Cuba's independence.

"The Cuban people do not ask for a favor in the commercial advantages that they request; they ask for reciprocity; for a fair, proportionate and equitable exchange for the benefit of both. Cuba, which may be called the link that unites Latin-America with Anglo-Saxon America, necessarily must be a prosperous and relatively strong nation. Prosperous, to serve as an example for Latin-America and strong, because in case of a conflict between the United States and any other powerful nations of the world, Cuba must not be a preoccupation, but a very friendly people, capable of maintaining by their own efforts the integrity of their territory against an enemy of the United States."

Made Profit During War

Cuba's sugar troubles go back to the World War, when she was encouraged to produce every possible ton, not only for food but ammunition as well. High explosive shells required a distillation from the sugar which Cuban cane fields could supply. And Cuba responded to our encouragement with a third larger crop. Under American guidance the sugar then reached the United States and allied nations at a fixed price. Although it was substantial enough and brought Cuba a profit, the end of war control brought much bigger profits to speculators. Cuban planters might be forgiven some envy and disappointment, especially when they found that the larger crop could not be marketed at anything like war prices.

From a high level of more than 22 cents in 1920 (paid to holders of the crop and not to planters, sugar tumbled to less than 2 cents the next year. After the severe depression of 1921 there was better demand in 1922, if not better prices. The next two years witnessed an upward tendency, bringing renewed confidence to Cuba. Since that time the tendency has been downward to a present price of less than 2 cents. Before this "distress sugar" reaches American consumers it must pay a tariff of 1.76 cents a pound, almost the price at waterside points in Cuba. As for the planter, the price that he actually receives probably falls below the tariff rate.

Gets Slight Return

His plight is a hard one. At present prices and under the present tariff he can earn but the barest return from his cane fields. But in spite of his troubles the annual revenue produced by sugar constitutes the principal source of national wealth. Remove that, or diminish it greatly, and Cuban life will suffer a hard blow. Even the possibility disturbs our island neighbor to the point of emphatic protest against such "protection."

Back of the planter stands the cane field laborer. Perhaps a third of the Cuban population depends upon sugar, and a considerable section of its labor must live by this means. Should a higher tariff be imposed, the $3,500,000 people of the island will suffer in varying degrees—the laborer more than anyone else. His average daily wage is perhaps $1. He lives on black beans and rice.

Now a tariff of 3½ to 4 cents a pound is sought by beet sugar growers of the West and anxiety stirs Cuba from end to end. In view of the general high tariff aspects of our new Administration, and more particularly by reason of the farm bloc's stand for the protection of agriculture, Cuba fears and believes that the tariff will be imposed—in part or in whole. But the island's principal source of revenue cannot withstand a higher tariff, in the opinion of Cubans and Americans of the first rank. They see nothing but ruin for the industry if Congress raises the impost, a $300,000,000 crop at stake.

Have Proved Friendship

The problem easily becomes political and social, raising questions not to be ignored. Since 1898 Cuba has been a foster child of the United States. Its progress as a nation, the development of its resources, shows American influence everywhere. The Cuban people have given numerous proofs of their friendship, notably when other Latin-American nations were prepared to insist on explanations of marines in Nicaragua. Charles E. Hughes and his colleagues owed much to Cuban support at a rather delicate time, when the Pan-American gathering in Havana was threatened by deeper misunderstanding rather than better understanding.

It is also true that the Cuban press and people have grown doubtful about American friendship in the last few years. Today Cuba asks bitterly what this friendship is worth, while the whole broad stretch of Central and South America waits for the answer. Leading articles and editorials, bearing such titles as "Cuba and Her Bitter Disenchantment," are familiar reading throughout Latin America.

Latin America looks on Cuba as "the first friend of the court" in Latin-American affairs; a foster child of the great North American power, looming large over the new hemisphere. Any mistreatment of the child—any policy that may be reasonably construed as mistreatment—will promptly confirm impressions that Latin America has entertained for a long time.

Porto Rico Is Rival

Independent Cuba is further pained by the example of subject Porto Rico sending sugar duty free to the United States. Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, as dependencies of the Union, may export to us regardless of tariffs. Sugar production in the islands is increasing. Filipino and Hawaiian sugar can be shipped to points in the West at transportation costs to shut out the Cuban product, laboring under the tariff burden. Meanwhile Porto Rican production expands and will be largely extended if the tariff burden should be made heavier.

Cuba's problem involves difficulties of world readjustments that followed the war. But as the adopted child of the United States she looks for help, and certainly does not expect us to make the problem harder. We are in the position of being the only customer big enough to buy the larger part of her crop. If there were other customers, Cuba might feel less anxiety. The European market will not take more, because beet production has restricted cane sugar imports on the continent. Cuba's hope lies in us alone.

In round figures, our consumption of sugar reaches 6,000,000 tons annually. During 1927 the quantity of raw sugar melted was 5,404,703 tons, of which 824,096 tons came from the continental United States and Hawaii, Porto Rico sent us 544,129 tons, the Philippines 516,715 tons and Cuba 3,513,013 tons—more than half. Despite the lack of duty on sugar from her principal competitors, and the protection granted to domestic producers, Cuba has been able to compete by reason of intensive production. Yet the competition grows keener every day. Sugar at 2 cents yields only the narrowest kind of margin and Cuban planters see no hope whatever of contending against a tariff of between 3 and 4 cents.

Agitation for this tariff began in the beet-growing states of the West, where it soon became a political issue of magnitude. Cuba reasons that the new Administration must sponsor some forms of relief to satisfy the farm bloc and the farm population generally. And it is Cuba's misfortune that she has no effective protest except the claims that may be made by a foster child.

Cuba Is Good Customer

The American Chamber of Commerce in Havana has prepared a commercial study, showing that Cuba is a prime customer. She asks relief both as a friend and a client. Her very considerable imports enrich American industry, and her exports enrich the American Government. During 1927 we assessed customs duties of $605,499,983. The total of imports reached $4,200,000,000. Cuba sent us about one-sixteenth of the whole in value, amounting to $256,800,000, but her products paid $140,704,000 of taxation, or a quarter of the whole.

Only four countries sold a larger total of products to the United States in 1927. They were Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom and British Malaya. Cuba sent to American markets a larger quantity of her products than either Germany or France. The duties imposed, amounting to $140,704,000, represented a flat ad valorem rate of 55 per cent. This rate had two distinctions—it was the highest levied on the goods of any country, and about equal to the duties exacted from products of the four leading countries which export to us.

On the other side of the international ledger we find the records of American imports into Cuba. During the year used for illustration—1927—Cuba bought more goods from us than any Latin-American country except Argentina, and it was the first year in which any of her neighbors took the leading place. The Cuban bill for our wares was $155,000,000, about 60 per cent of all her imports. But in contrast to American tariff schedules, Cuba collected only $23,000,000 duties, or 15 per cent ad valorem, against the 55 her products paid us.

May Seek Reprisals

There is a definite sentiment in the Cuban Congress that reciprocal tariff rates must be imposed on American goods, if our own sugar rate advances. From 1924 a slight, gradual recession has taken place in Cuban imports of our products, which Cubans attribute to lessened buying power because of sugar prices. They say that the effect of a higher tariff would be disastrous to our trade.

Hugo Hartenstein, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Havana, shares the Cuban view.

"American and Cuban friendship are vital to the welfare of both nations," he said, "and that friendship depends in no slight degree upon the American tariff rates on Cuban products. I am ashamed of our treatment of a faithful friend and ally. And I can only believe that such treatment arises from lack of understanding. The United States, as a great, wealthy world power, has failed to understand the vital economic needs of her small ally, right at her door.

"I had hoped to see our Latin-American relations improve. President Hoover's tour produced broad benefits. No one in Latin America doubted that he came with sincerity and high purpose. But an unfortunate manner of handling the sugar tariff will have a wider effect on Latin-American minds than any words of Mr. Hoover could remove. Now is the time that we should shape our national and economic policies to retain and cultivate Cuban good will, and tfereby the good will of Latin America. In my opinion this opportunity holds the greatest importance for American business and the American people."

Democratic Party No Longer United, B. U. Man Declares

Writes in French Review That Time Is Ripe for New Line-up of Minority Forces

Declaring that the Democratic Party in the United States no longer retains its old-time unity, that it comprises two factions that can never agree on its former teachings, and that therefore it should give way to a stronger, more united, vital opposition party capable of more sternly challenging Republican supremacy, Dr. Thomas Chalmers of Boston University interprets at length for the French people his idea of the American poltical situation in this month's La Nouvelle Revue, now on American book stands.

Dr. Chalmers, professor of history at Boston University's college of practical arts and letters, has long served on the staff of the Paris publication, translating American ideals, problems and solutions for the French-reading public.

"The fusion of southern and northern Democratic factions into a heartily-united, hard-fighting political organization is an impossibility," he says. "They cannot possibly want the same things. It is the destiny or doom of the Democratic Party to remain a minority or opposition party indefinitely, barring a straight cleavage in the Republican camp.

"The Democratic Party has deserved well of the Nation in a long and distinguished history, but it is now neither a liberal nor a conservative group of either North or South. The party should dissolve, leaving room for a vital cleavage in the electorate of the Nation between conservatives and liberals."

Lords Turn Down Motion on Statute

LONDON (AP)—The House of Lords has rejected by 26 to 19 a motion submitted by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood inviting the House to express the opinion that the time had arrived when Great Britain should sign the optional clause of the statute of the World Court.

The Lord Chancellor said it was hoped the time would arrive when it would be possible for the British Empire to accept the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court with or without a reservation designed to protect the special position of the Empire.

The present moment, however, in the last days of the old Parliament and in the face of resolutions of the Imperial Conference of 1926, and the urgency of the problem of the United States arbitration treaty with Great Britain, could not be considered a proper time.

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THE E. T. BURROWES CO., PORTLAND, MAINE

Burrowes' All-Metal Weather Strip—Immensely Superior—Complete Protection—Practically Invisible

CO-OPERATION CALLED ANSWER TO CHAIN STORE

(Continued from Page 1)

the self-service basis. Every new customer is a clerk, under the new plan, Mr. Grimes said.

"There is no longer any doubt about where the buying public stands," he said. "They decidedly prefer self-service for cash. It saves them money."

Small business need not fear the future, Mr. Grimes went on. It will soon learn to employ mass methods. "The wholesaler and independent retailer," he added, "can match in economy, efficiency and merchandising ability any other system—if they put aside all false pride, theories and ideas and work together. Unless they do they are doomed.

Should Small Stores Disappear

"If they should be pushed aside then our country will face the most serious crisis in its history. An issue of both political and economic significance will have to be met. But I am confident the small business will measure up and on a basis of sheer merit go on to bigger things."

The rise of investment trusts and chain stores following the war were two of the most interesting economic events of the decade, speakers pointed out at the round table on business finance at which Mr. Craig spoke. He was chairman of the committee on investment trusts in the national organization of securities commissioners, of which he is president.

In the sudden rise of such institutions in America, he said, millions and perhaps billions of dollars have been invested. The future for the new trusts is bright, he thought, provided certain precautions are taken. Proper diversification of risks must be enforced, and the managements must give investors periodical and complete statements.

At present, Mr. Craig warned, "we find there are outstanding examples which are in effect nothing more than blind pools—which is to say that hardly any information is given whatsoever."

The new field might still become, in America, Mr. Craig continued, "a vehicle for not only incompetent but dishonest swindling promoters."

Offers Regulation Plans

He offered a working basis for regulatory laws for the states, stressing the provision for periodic statement of the financial condition, including balance sheet in detail, income and disbursement statement and an itemized list of investments held, or else a classification of the investments in some detail. Investment trusts, he added, "should refrain almost entirely from the promotion of new and untried stocks."

Women Invited to Talk

Business women were invited to take part in the debates of the United States Chamber of Commerce by William Butterworth, president, and the invitation was greeted with approval by the membership.

Emphasizing the importance of women in the business life of the country, Robert R. Ellis, Memphis vice-president of the Southern Division, who presided at the general conference said:

"Today 44 American women pay taxes on incomes of $1,000,000 a year or over, as against only 42 men with incomes of that size.

"Do you realize," he asked the Chamber, "that women spend 81 cents of every dollar at the Nation's grocery stores? That they spend 84 cents of every dollar at department stores? That they buy 80 per cent of all the jewelry? That 65 cents in every dollar spent for men's socks is spent by women? That 75 cents of every dollar for men's neckties is spent by wives, sisters and sweethearts? Also that 87 per cent of the $92,000,000 worth of insurance is made payable to women? All these facts indicate the importance of the invitation of Mr. Butterworth."

Vigorously condemning paternalistic interference with business, Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, substituting for Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, declared that his department is in hearty sympathy with the established policy of the chamber and nearly all other progressive business agencies on this point.

Divergence on the causes of present speculation but unanimity against action by Congress to provide "legislative relief," developed at a round-table conference on the credit supply.

Waddill Catchings of Goldman Sachs & Co., New York, declared a fundamental change has taken place in business. Commercial institutions, he said, no longer are conducting their operations on the basis of money borrowed from banks, but are resorting to the sale of stocks and bonds with which to provide necessary capital.

Mr. Catchings declared that the Federal Reserve Board, in a time when there is no lack of credit and when business shows no need of credit restriction, has adopted a policy of credit restriction.

That restriction, he asserted, is based upon the opinion of the board that it is necessary to produce a condition of high money rates, although, he explained, that is not necessary from the credit standpoint or business need. Instead of basing its policy upon "fact," he added, the board is acting upon a policy of "opinion."

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard said speculation fills an economic need in the process of discounting values and in reflecting changes in conditions of business enterprises.

In order to stem the tide of speculation, he recommended advancing the rediscount rate by a full point at one time, instead of the usual practice of a one-half point increase. The past policy of the Federal Reserve System has been ineffectual and too gradual, he argued.

W. F. Gephart of the First National Bank, St. Louis, said a great many people are imputing to the Federal Reserve Board powers which it does not possess.

Investigation Opposed

Fred I. Kent, formerly vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, New York, opposed any investigation by Congress while favoring a study by the Federal Reserve Board within the Federal Reserve System, without publicity, to develop more clearly what are the facts concerning the brokers' loans situation.

William Butterworth, president of the Chamber, at the general session, said that business is making progress toward self-regulation. Through trade associations and commerce chambers, he said, the practices and abuses which are the outgrowth of unsound competition can be outlawed.

Compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts on the basis of two years' experience has failed to prove a success, it was charged by E. C. Stone of Boston, citing 40 bills now before the State Legislature for its repeal or amendment.

Julius Barnes, former president of the Chamber, at the round table on the tariff, cautioned the American industry to measure its tariff demands carefully, lest excessive rates lead to reprisals and consequent loss of world trade.

Japan Pays Honor to British Prince

Cruisers Fire Salute for Duke of Gloucester in Yokohama Harbor

YOKOHAMA, Japan (AP) — Japan gave a royal welcome on May 2 to Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, who came to Japan from England to bestow the British Order of the Garter on Hirohito, the Japanese Emperor, by command of King George.

Japanese destroyers escorted his ship, H. M. S. Suffolk, into the harbor as cruisers anchored there exchanged with it 21-gun salutes. Soon after the Suffolk docked, Prince Chichibu, accompanied by a distinguished suite, boarded the ship and greeted the Englishman with a hearty handshake.

Thousands of school children cheered loudly and waved Japanese and British flags as the British visitor was introduced to various Japanese notables and members of the British Embassy staff.

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DRYS MOBILIZE NEW CAMPAIGN TO FIGHT WETS

Time Believed Ripe for Period of Education to Impress Youth of Nation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Inaugurating in this territory what is termed the "second campaign," the manufacture and business committee of the Anti-Saloon League entertained here about 250 men and women representing the churches and professions of the city.

Howard H. Russell, founder of the league and at present an associate superintendent, as toastmaster explained the purpose of the campaign. Dr. Charles O. Jones, superintendent of the league for Georgia, commented upon the benefits resulting from the gathering of national and local workers and the subsequent work done for the cause in the city when those interested in this new educational program were given the opportunity of financially supporting it.

"Dr. Russell's second campaign," said Dr. Jones, "is to be mainly an educational one. He wishes to mobilize every voice that can speak dry, every pen that can write dry, every school teacher who can teach dry, every pulpit that can thunder the message of prohibition. He hopes to enlist motion pictures, magazines and the press. As a part of this program Dr. Russell has planned these complimentary dinners where the friends of this cause may gather to become better informed and to plan co-operative methods for promoting the work."

"Three cheers for Georgia who outlawed the liquor traffic as a State on her own accord, and then sent to Michigan to carry on the battle there such workers as Seaborn Wright, Mary Harris Amour and Judge W. A. Covington," said George W. Morrow of Detroit. "This stands for the greatest human welfare movement in the century, and is being attacked today on every side. Every great cause has had to have a second campaign. Our first campaign secured the law.

"The liquor forces are better organized today than they have ever been with a greater number of leaders. Money from countries in Europe is being given to help in the sale of wines and liquor. There are 34 separate liquor organizations holding intact, hoping we will fail. There is arrayed against us every thief, thug, bootlegger and vice district. The Anti-Saloon League has crystallized, organized and mobilized sentiment in defense of the law."

When Mr. Morrow spoke in highest terms of Mrs. Willebrandt and her work he was enthusiastically applauded. The need for education through the press he emphasized, too, paying a glowing tribute to the work of The Christian Science Monitor for prohibition.

In his address on "The Man of the Hour" Robert P. Carson, Chautauquan and a Democrat from Denver, paid a high tribute to President Hoover.

The local invitation committee for this dinner, composed of outstanding citizens, was retained as a permanent provisional committee, of which M. L. Thrower is chairman.

STALIN RESIGNATION REPORT IS DENIED

MOSCOW (AP)—Reports published in the United States that Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party in Russia, had resigned, were stated authoritatively on May 2 to have no foundation in fact.

The report that Russia's "man of steel," would be replaced by T. Molotoff, one of the secretaries of the central committee of the Communist Party, also was denied. Molotoff has long been Stalin's closest collaborator and is merely assisting him in his secretarial duties as he has done heretofore.

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From Central Persia, six borders, one blue, two red, one gold, two natural black of undyed wool. Probably fifty years old. Size about 11.8x3.3.

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'ACRES OF 'PEST' IN AUSTRALIA PAYING PROFIT

Blue Lupin Proves Value as Inexpensive Fertilizer and Sheep Fodder

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—For many years farmers in the more settled portions of Western Australia looked upon the blue lupin as a pest, and they spent large sums of money annually to keep it in check.

Now some of them have discovered that, far from being a pest, it is a valuable fodder, particularly for sheep, and every effort is being made by the Government and others to make its cultivation general.

The plant is peculiarly adapted to what are now described as light lands but were until recently known as sand plains, and this state has millions of acres of these, regarded for the most part as worthless. The lupin grows freely on the light land and it needs very little soil moisture—a highly valuable consideration in regions where the rainfall is as low as six inches a year.

The Director of Agriculture (George L. Sutton) says of it: "The ability of the lupin to exploit our soil for its minerals and the atmosphere for its nitrogen makes it a plant of the greatest economic value, particularly for those sandy and less fertile soils upon which it will thrive.

"As a result of its ability to collect free nitrogen from the air its value for maintaining and increasing the fertility of light lands for cultivation purposes has been recognized in European countries for many years, but in this state it has in addition an equal if not greater value because of its ability to improve the stock-carrying capacity of such lands when their distance from railways or other reasons renders them unsuitable for cultivation.

"The lupin has another advantage in that except at a very early stage it is not readily eaten by stock when other feed is available until the seeds have been well formed. For this reason the growing of lupins is one of the best means and a natural method of conserving fodder for use in the summer when it is most needed because of the dryness and scantiness of the pastures."

To encourage the growing of lupins the owners of the principal daily journals in the state, have offered six cash prizes ranging from £1000 to £50. In announcing their offer they say:

"From the experience of those who have grown lupins in the past it is now certain that lupins will grow on vast areas of our light lands; that not only will lupins grow on such soils, but they will improve them to a very marked degree both for pasture and cropping; That, while doing this, lupins will produce grain sufficient to fatten or maintain several sheep to the acre during the summer months; that lupins thus to a very considerable extent will assure continuity of supplies of sheep feed and make for more stable prices of mutton, increased flocks throughout the coastal agricultural areas, and a greater production of wool per sheep."

LONDON VAN HORSES STRUT IN BIG PARADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Attended by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the sheriffs in full civic state, the annual turnout of the London van horses provided a fine show.

This year was the coming of age of the parade, and C. H. Burdon, who has driven for 39 years, won a first prize for the twenty-first year in succession. Horses to be eligible for the parade must be used exclusively for trade purposes in London and must be shown in the harness in which they do their daily work.

Loading Up, Ancient and Modern, in Picturesque Pyrenean Valleys of Andorra

Orient and Occident (Oroc) Photos

While travelers from Ax-les-Thermes, on the French side, go bumping over mountain passes on muleback, often under the impression that such is the only means of reaching Andorra, those entering from Seo de Urgal, on the Spanish side, glide in by comfortable motorbus. Hay and oats grow a moderate crop along the foothills of the secluded republic, and in the tiniest of fields, but the farming, with its slow, ox-drawn carts, lacks nothing in old-time quaintness.

Small Scottish Farms Do Well Raising Poultry

Room for More, It Is Found, and Also Benefits to Be Had by Co-operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The seventeenth annual report of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, the powers and duties of which have been transferred to a Department of Agriculture for Scotland, calls attention to the progress made in land settlement.

On the whole, it says, the progress is good, and there is continued improvement in the condition and appearance of holdings. The increasing demand for home-produced poultry and eggs, the report states, shows clearly that there is room for the formation of more poultry holdings in proximity to good marketing centers.

While small holders seem slow to realize the advantages of co-operation, it is hoped that participation in live-stock shows and competitions will lead to a more general adoption of co-operative methods of buying, selling, and marketing.

In that section of the report which deals with the Scottish Women's Rural Institutes, it is stated that the institutes continue to make steady progress, and on Oct. 31 there were 676 institutes with a total membership of approximately 37,000. There is now no county in which there is not at least one.

In order to meet the increasing demand for expert tuition in handicrafts, this work was conducted on a more extensive scale than previously. Shows for the exposition of handicrafts and farms and garden produce, arranged by federations or groups of institutes, either independently or in co-operation with local agricultural societies, increase in number each year. The classes of dramatic art, folk dancing, and choral singing, organized with the aid of the grant made for that purpose by the Carnegie trustees, continued to be of great interest and benefit to the institutes.

Australian Drys Welcome Adviser

Don't Clamor for More Laws, Exert Civic Power, Says Sir Alfred Davies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Sir Alfred Davies, president of the Temperance Collegiate Association of England and Wales, has been visiting Melbourne. At a welcome tendered by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he deprecated the tendency of most temperance advocates to look to legislation for redress instead of depending on their "own strong arms." In effecting reforms in England and Wales, he said, he always appeared as a citizen and not as a temperance advocate.

He advised Australian temperance workers to make use of the laws they had, and get every ounce of help and protection from them before clamoring for new legislation. There was plenty of strength in civic power, and it was by using that weapon, he pointed out, that the United States had won its prohibition victory. No one would win, he thought, by extreme temperance views.

Greece to Watch Communications Methods Closely

Superior Council Instituted Under Ministry to Aid Reconstruction Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—A superior council has lately been instituted in the Ministry of Communications, the purpose of which has been considered as most vital at a time when Greece is on the eve of thorough reconstruction and rehabilitation and requires harmonious concentration of every effort toward this end.

The council is invested with full powers to study and examine all state conventions of long duration that fall within the competence of the Ministry of Communications, and which concern public order and security, or serve a public use, function or utility, or grant privileges or monopolies, or are of a nature to furnish provisions in large quantities. The conventions which are organized to provide the country with light, gas, transportation, telephone, telegraph, wireless, etc., come under its control.

The council has the right to express its opinion as to how and in what way the necessary capital should be provided and is also entitled to examine and report on the legislative measures taken by the Ministry of Communications.

The council has two sections corresponding to those of the public utility works and railroads and the direction of post, telephone and telegraph of the Ministry of Communications. The opinion or conclusions furnished by the council is merely of a consultative character for the Ministry of Communications.

GIFT TO AUCKLAND, N. Z.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The latest gift to the city of Auckland is a fountain by the English sculptor, Gilbert Bayes. This has been given to the city by an Auckland artist, R. S. Hellaby, who is now settled in England. Mr. Hellaby visited his native city a few years ago, and was so impressed with the improvements made in the Domain, one of the principal city parks, that he decided to present to Auckland Gilbert Bayes' "Fountain of the Valkyries."

Thrift Encouraged by Indian Women

Bombay Province Has 112 Co-operative Societies, With 576,052 Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—In three years 112 women's co-operative societies have been founded by the efforts of the first inspectress, Miss Ahmed Shah. This new development is typical of the times, says the review of the Ministry of Agriculture. Almost all these societies are founded primarily for the encouragement of thrift, but they serve many other purposes and open up for women the possibility of a fuller life. It is a notable fact that in two districts (Rawalpindi and Jhelum) women are freely admitted to men's societies and are said to be more punctual in their repayments and more thrifty in their expenditure than men.

Last year's report on the working of co-operative societies in the Province records progress in all directions. There are now 18,063 societies, with a membership of 576,052 and the total working capital of 141,400,000 rupees.

The Co-operative Department is fortunate in having at the helm Malcolm Darling, who is generally recognized as one of the foremost authorities in India on the principles and practice of co-operation.

PLANE MADE SAFER WITH SLOT DEVICE

Interceptor Adds to Rapidity of Control

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That the "interceptor slot" invented by F. Handley Page makes flying a much safer business than heretofore was amply shown at the Cricklewood airdrome recently. Maj. J. B. L. Cordes flew a Moth machine fitted with these slots, and having stalled his plane he literally rolled it from side to side to what would have seemed an alarming extent had it not been realized that he had it under perfect control. As one observer put it, it was like an airplane wallowing in a heavy sea.

The ordinary automatic slot invented some time ago by Mr. Handley Page has been in use on many aircraft and proved its value. The interceptor slot adds enormously to the rapidity of control. Major Cordes pointed the nose of his Moth upward to a very steep angle and then one wing to an angle of some 660 degrees. Normally this would have produced a side slip to earth, but by raising the opposite aileron and the slot with it the machine regained a level keel at once. Major Cordes then went on doing this across the airdrome, producing the see-saw motion.

At present this development of the slotted wing is still under experiment, but expert opinion anticipates its great advantage for the fast machines of the Air Force.

JOBS FOR BOYS PROBLEM FACING NEW ZEALAND

System of Farm Apprenticeship to Be Tried—Group Settlement System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—What to do with our boys is one of the problems of the day in New Zealand. It is more difficult to find jobs for boys leaving school than it has been for 30 or 40 years. It has been noted as an anomaly that whereas machinery exists for putting English boys on New Zealand farms, similar organizations do not exist for New Zealand boys. An attempt is now being made to rectify this, and to bring in a scheme which will not only place boys in employment on the land, but will help them to become farmers on their own account.

The scheme is the work of the Under-Secretary for Labor, and the dominion secretary of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, and the opinion of farmers is sought before it goes further. It is proposed that the Farmers' Union co-operate with the Labor Department in finding work on farms for boys and adults. There will be established a system of farm apprenticeship, which may be entered into under the Apprenticeship Act. In case of dispute about wages provision is made for arbitration. The contract may provide that the apprentice shall agree to deposit a portion of his wages with a Government official, the money to be invested against the day when he may wish to buy a farm of his own.

Moreover, the Government will be asked to give the group system of settlement a trial by putting a number of these boys on a block of land. Boys would work under an experienced supervisor until the block was self-supporting, the boys to receive £2 a week, half of which would be banked for them. Then the block would be divided into farms for the boys, who would be helped to get a start by the Government. It is also proposed to establish farm schools on selected farms, the pupils of which would ultimately be eligible to take up land. It is contended that some such inducements as these will have to be offered if boys are to be drawn away from the cities.

GERMAN POET AIDS POLISH GOOD WILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The veteran of German poets, Theodor Däubler, has just been the guest of the Polish Pen Club in Warsaw. He received a warm welcome from his Polish confrères, who remember that in the days of Polish captivity he was always the first to hold out the hand of friendship and good will. He was a personal friend of many famous writers, including the dramatist Wyspianski.

On both sides declarations were made that proved the desire for peace and united cultural co-operation of Poles and Germans.

Mayfair Palace May Give Place to Great National Opera House

Lansdowne House in London, Sold for £750,000, to Make Way for Large New Block—May Be Moved, Brick by Brick, to America

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lansdowne House, Mayfair, that beautiful eighteenth century mansion which overlooks Berkeley Square, and is accounted one of the finest private palaces in London, has been sold by the Marquess of Lansdowne for £750,000. The purchaser is Benson Greenall, a town-planning expert.

Mr. Greenall has an ambitious scheme for Lansdowne House which will effectually transform that portion of Mayfair. He intends to erect several buildings of a fine architectural character, and a great theater which may serve as a national opera house, of which London is badly in need. He proposes to cut a new street through the site, which would be a prolongation of Stratton Street (where Henry Irving lived) and so would make a much needed north-and-south connection, from Oxford through Davies Street and Berkeley Square, to Piccadilly.

Relief for Bond Street

This new street would solve a pressing traffic problem in the West End of London. Between Regent Street on the east and Park Lane on the west, there is no through way other than Bond Street, which is no wider than the country lane it originally was, and is so congested with omnibuses that the heavily rated shopkeepers have risen in arms and demanded the exclusion altogether of these democratic vehicles from the aristocratic throughfare.

The new street across the Lansdowne estate would effectually solve these difficulties.

Lansdowne House will not disappear without regret, but such disappearance was inevitable in the development of modern London One may walk along the Strand today, and see nothing of the noblemen's palaces that once stood there, save the names of certain streets such as Arundel Street, and Burleigh Street.

Lansdowne House was begun in George III's reign. Robert Adam, the famous architect of the Adelphi, designed it for Lord Bute, the Prime Minister, who was so unpopular that, although he concluded the Treaty of Paris, by which Canada and all the territory east of the Mississippi was ceded by France to England, his enemies insisted that he had betrayed his country and the money for the building of Lansdowne House was the price of the betrayal.

Lord Bute sold it to the Earl of Shelburne, who completed it as it is today. Shelburne, who became Marquess of Lansdowne was a man of culture. His librarian was Dr. Joseph Priestley, the Unitarian divine, who discovered oxygen in Lansdowne House, and afterward, having incurred the anger of a Birmingham mob, fled to America, and settled at Northumberland, about 130 miles from Philadelphia.

Sale of "the Mill"

It was Shelburne who got together the priceless collection of statuary, paintings and manuscripts for which Lansdowne House became famous. They do not all remain Shelburne's son had struck a bargain with a cheesemonger to sell the priceless historical manuscripts for £10, when the British Museum stepped in and acquired them. Recently the late Marquess of Lansdowne sold Rembrandt's matchless landscape, "The Mill," to Mr. Widener, an American, for £100,000.

Lansdowne House has been for many years a powerful political center. The late Lord Astor was a tenant, and the present tenant is Gordon Selfridge.

There are displayed the most valuable and unique collections of marbles outside the Capitoline and Vatican museum in Rome. Among its treasures are the famous Antinous of the Belvedere, the fine Discobolos of Myron, the Wounded Amazon, and the so-called Jason untying his sandal; while the pictures include examples by Velasquez, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, and Hogarth.

The sculptures and pictures will be removed by Lord Lansdowne. There is said to be a possibility that the house itself may be taken brick by brick to America and re-erected there.

British Payment of Cent a Head to League Criticized

Higher Quotas for Support of Geneva Held Essential in Union Memorandum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A "round robin" to test the attitude of the parliamentary candidates of the different parties on the subject of the League of Nations has been circulated by the League of Nations Union. The memorandum urges, as a sequel to the ratification of the Pact of Paris, the signature by Great Britain of the "optional clause" of the Permanent Court of International Justice; the adoption of an "all-in" inclusive arbitration treaty; abstention from any alliance involving armed assistance to any nation, except as provided in the League Covenant.

Mr. Lloyd George, to whom a copy of the memorandum has been submitted, has replied that he is in "complete agreement" with it and Ramsay MacDonald has written similarly, adding that: "Some of these points would take a little time to negotiate, but they are all objectives which I should like to reach." Mr. Baldwin has so far only promised to give a reply later.

The memorandum further includes a request for the adoption of the proposals of the World Economic Conference for reduction and stabilization of tariffs, and measures to promote the more equitable treatment of international commerce.

The need for "limitation and reduction of armaments by international agreement" is stressed. It is stated that "two essential conditions of progress are an immediate understanding with the United States, and a determination not to allow this question to be dominated by technical considerations."

The memorialists also call for the ratification of the Washington (Eight) Hours Convention.

It is recommended that the growing activities of the League should not be unduly restricted by financial considerations. It is pointed out that "the British contribution for 1929 of about £100,000 is 1-6857th part of her national budget, roughly speaking, and amounts to rather less than one halfpenny per head of the population of Great Britain." It adds: "The economic and finance sections of the League are money-makers, not for Geneva, but for the League states. For instance, the Australian reconstruction loan was in fact very profitable to the British Government since it received payment of what would otherwise have been a bad debt of £2,500,000, a sum equal to the capitalized value of its present contribution to the League for ever."

French Prominence Reached by Steps Cut in Rock by Roman Legionaries

Picturesque Village in Savoy Half Way Up the Salève Is Generally Missed by Tourists, but a Visit to Its Beauty Is Well Repaid

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — Half way up the Salève, the rocky prominence which rises immediately behind Geneva, lies the litle village of Monnetier-Eglise. Most people hurry past it in the train which runs up the mountain, but it is well worth a visit of a few hours, for it is one of the most picturesque villages in French Savoy. The best way to approach it is by the stone steps which lead from Veyrier up the Salève, steps which the Roman legionaries are said to have cut when they occupied the camp on the bluff above the village.

Sitting in the Café de Genève one can look down the narrow winding street with its jumble of quaint and rather tumble-down houses, to the old Roman road that wanders between long strips of fields far away to High Savoy and the great barrier of snow-crowned mountains. Ox wagons may still be seen lumbering over the cobbled stones with piled sheaves at harvest time. In the spring oxen still plough in the long fields.

In the village every other house seems to be an inn. Even the most ricketty habitation, on the doorstep of which hens are scratching the ground for a precarious living, invites you to partake of its hospitality. The villagers show an ingenious fancy in the names which they give to these cafés. There is the Restaurant du Petit Salève and of course the Hotels de Savoie and Belvedere. These are names to be found in every village in Savoy. But the Café des Tilleuls (lime trees) the restaurant of "The Onion," outside which the painted sign of an imaginary guest in red cap and smiling face tells the passer-by that he has eaten well, and the "Bobbio" and the "Chalet Pension des Pinsons" (Chaffinches) are original titles. The chaffinch is indeed the commonest bird in the district and its gay lilting song evidently appeals to the Savoyards.

WHAT PRICE

"L-Twin" with gang units. Capacity 10 acres per day on one gallon of gasoline.

A Beautiful Lawn? Eternal vigilance! For a beautiful lawn is a well-kept lawn—a lawn that is frequently mowed and rolled with the best equipment. And if leadership in sales is a criterion, the finest equipment is the group of dependable mowers made by Coldwell.

In the Complete Dependable Coldwell Line there's a mower for every type and size of lawn. And whatever model you select you are assured the unvarying dependability and efficiency in operation plus the long years of repair free service. There is a Coldwell dealer near you who will help you select a mower suitable for your purpose. Demonstration on your lawn without obligation.

Full line of Hand Mowers, Power Mowers and Horse Mowers

COLDWELL *Dependable* Lawn Mowers

COLDWELL LAWN MOWER COMPANY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.

The Wolverine

Leaves Boston 3:15 p. m.
Arrives Chicago 2:15 p. m.

24 hours
No Extra Fare

NINE TRAINS TO THE WEST DAILY

Protected by automatic train control and automatic signals

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

Capacity is what counts! The average ink capacity of 5 well known #7 pens is 38 drops. Chilton Pens (same size - same price) hold 81 drops. Made in all sizes and pen-points, each holding 100 %—500% more ink. #3.50 each up to #30 for the de luxe sets.

Chilton Twice the Ink Pen

CHILTON PEN COMPANY
287 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

15

COMFORT *preferred— but* WHEN?

. . Comfort sometimes seems a long way off, doesn't it? Your comfortable chair at home comes at end of day—frequently you have to wait 'til you're half way home to get a seat in the train. Why not have comfort with you always?

Your feet can be in the steps of comfort all day long—just as soon as you've "discovered" Coward Shoes. For comfort comes as naturally with Cowards as walking does with feet.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children

270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
37 WEST 47TH ST., NEW YORK
WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.
WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC, WEAF

Insidious Cigarette Advertising Protested by College Professor

(Continued from Page 1)

she would be glad to be godmother to all of them except the ones who smoke cigarettes.

Propaganda Being Extended

A glance through any series of billboard cigarette advertisements would readily make manifest the insidious purpose of the advertisers. When, may we ask, will the cigarette be put into the woman's mouth in all the billboard advertisements? It is already there on some billboards, on the stage, in the movie films, and in the magazines that are read by the feminine devotees of the cigarette. When will it go indiscriminately on all the billboards that advertise cigarettes? The boldest of the advertisers has at last leaped to the goal which seems to be the objective of all of them, and all this has come to pass much more quickly than concerned individuals have ever dreamed the most audacious advertisers would ever attempt to have it come.

There is a clause in the contracts of the Outdoor Advertisers of America that nothing immoral shall be offered for posting. But morals are fundamentally group customs, the mores of the people Now that enough women have already adopted the cigarette habit to make the practice rather common in certain public places, the attractive woman of the advertisements is beginning to carry a cigarette between her own lips. The advertising policy of the cigarette companies has thus definitely hastened the day when this could happen without public protest. The ultimate objective has been achieved with amazing rapidity.

In a trip nearly across the continent taken some months ago, the writer was impressed as he never had been before with the vastness of this billboard propaganda. At that time the fifth of a particular series of advertisements was being put up. The frequent recurrence of the new poster in hamlet, town and city led the writer to speculate on the mileage of billboard and acreage of paper being appropriated to this form of cigarette advertising.

4000 Miles of Billboards

A standard billboard picture is 24 feet long and 10 feet high. If we assume that there are 100,000 hamlets, towns and cities in the United States (there are 3000 in Indiana, an average commonwealth), and that there are only six tobacco posters in each population unit, including the great cities, you get a running billboard length of over 4000 miles, more than enough to build a billboard fence the full length of the Lincoln Highway from coast to coast. The expanse of paper spread on every month amounts to more than 5000 acres.

The cost of a billboard picture is about $4 and the rental for each posting is about $7.50. The space for tobacco advertisements is already contracted for during 1930 and 1931. The fact that one tobacco company does not stick to one billboard would seem to indicate that the advertising that is done is not a matter of extolling one brand of tobacco over another so much as it is a common enterprise of the advertisers to "educate" the public to tobacco and not to compete one with another.

The advertising motive that lies back of all this program seems to be that suggested in Pope's familiar lines:

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien,
That to be despised it needs but to be seen,
But seen too oft, familiar with its face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Small Increase Evidenced

The effect of this policy on college women as one instance of its general effect was brought out recently in an article by Rita S. Halle, entitled "The Pursuit of Immorality," and appearing in the Billings (Mont.) Gazette and others in the newspaper syndicate. Miss Halle says:

"Several colleges, including Vassar, Radcliffe, Bryn Mawr, Barnard and Smith, have rules permitting smoking in certain social rooms, or in special parts of the campus. These rules have been made as a result of the resentment felt by girls accustomed to smoking at home against a rule forbidding it in college. It is interesting to see how these rules have worked out. Only Bryn Mawr has statistics about it. They show that 50 per cent of the students smoke when they come to college. About 65 per cent of the seniors smoke, making an increase in this college with a senior class of 90, of 12 girls in four years—surely no more than would have learned to smoke had they been outside of college during those years.

"In the other colleges where smoking is permitted, the faculty and students believe that, while probably not so many girls smoke when they come to college, the increase in smokers and the amount smoked is no greater than at Bryn Mawr. At Wellesley and Mount Holyoke, where smoking is forbidden, there are undoubtedly girls who smoke secretly, but the authorities do not have a disproportionate amount of trouble on this account."

Carry Campaign to China

A recent news item bearing a New York date line reports that a certain tobacco company is to spend $12,000,000 this year in advertising the various cigarette brands of that company. Half of this, they say, is to go for advertisements in daily papers and magazines, one-fourth to billboards, and the rest to the radio and other channels for impressing the public. With all this we must remember that this is to be the expenditure of one company only. What are we to be obliged to endure in the months and years ahead and is there no way of escape or redress?

Why all this unrelenting aggressiveness to force upon the consciousness of the American public the alleged virtues of the soothingness, throat protection, fat reduction, and what not, of competing brands of cigarettes? The answer is not hard to find. You see, there are about 35,000,000 men and boys now smoking and from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 women. This leaves a clear 25,000,000 women and girls yet to be drawn into the habit of smoking cigarettes. In China the slogan of the tobacconists is, "A cigarette in the mouth of every person above 10 years of age," and this end they have nearly achieved. Why not in America also?

Avergae of $30 Per Capita

Tobacco now costs the American people about $3,600,000,000 a year. Divide this by 120,000,000 and you have an average tobacco expenditure of $30 for every man, woman, and child in the country. With approximately one-third of our people now using tobacco, the cost per individual is close to $100 a year. With 25,000,000 women and girls yet to be drawn into the habit, the total tobacco expenditure can be pushed to $6,000,000,000 by greater persistence in advertising.

Whatever may happen to the purity of American motherhood and the charm of American girlhood, "business is business." By a little more ruthless "enterprise" the tobacco business can presently be expanded also from 3,000,000 employees up to 4,000,000; the tobacco acreage from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000; the poundage from 1,350,000,000 to 2,000,000,000; the consumption of cigarettes from 100,000,000,000 to 150,000,000,000 yearly; and the crop of children who now learn to smoke crowded from 3000 to 4000 a day.

Now, what is to be done about it? Well, in the college with which the writer is associated a campaign of education is carried on annually. No smoking is permitted on the campus, and at the end of the first semester a showing is made of the average records of the nonsmokers, occasional smokers, and the habitual smokers. The record has been uniformly unfavorable to the tobacco user. The report appears in the college weekly and the college annual.

In addition to this, physicians and others give convocation addresses. An important element in the situation, so far as the department of education is concerned, is the refusal to certificate a tobacco-using candidate. But perhaps the most direct and potential influence is that of the professors who talk personally, confidentially, and sympathetically with the victims of the unfortunate habit of smoking.

Billboards' Removal Ordered

An important contribution could be made by the women of America if by a widespread movement they should seek to banish billboards from the landscape altogether. This thing was achieved by the women of Hawaii a few years ago. Why not try it in the homeland? In a smaller way the appeal could be made through the town and city councils as was done at one time through the city council of Fort Collins, Colo., when a particularly vicious cigarette advertisement had been posted on billboards about that beautiful city and was ordered to be removed.

Again through personal letters and by public protest the peculiarly insidious and vicious cigarette advertising carried on through the radio can be largely eliminated if all the people who are deeply disgusted and offended by it will only make themselves heard and felt through proper channels.

It yet remains to be seen what a semiparalyzed public will actually do in the face of a menace that threatens to destroy the finer womanhood of America and permit the realization of that greatest menace to modern civilization, the complete masculinization of womankind.

New York W. C. T. U. Out Against Cigarettes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The defeat of wet Republican Assemblymen and the election of drys will be one of the chief features of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union program this year, according to Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the organization. Mrs. Colvin, who came to Buffalo to address the Erie County Institute, said that at the same time the union would continue its educational campaign to do away with anti-prohibition sentiment and would endeavor to increase its membership.

In the pamphlets distributed at the Institute it was indicated that cigarettes also are on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union blacklist.

Young People Ask Cigarette "Ad" Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHLAND, Ore.—In a united effort to discourage or suppress all tobacco and cigarette advertising which appeals to women, 15 young people's societies of this city are circulating an appeal to the newspaper, the mayor, city council, and all advertising firms asking them to oppose such advertising in all forms within the city limits.

The petition states that such advertising is contrary to the methods of thinking and living of Ashland youth, that the habit of using tobacco is unbecoming and degrading to any woman, and that they firmly believe American womanhood will stand for fine convictions and ideals.

Boy Scouts Pledge Support Against Cigarette Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—San Fernando Council, Boy Scouts of America, in a recent communication to San Francisco and Los Angeles city officials, deploring the tendency of certain cigarette manufacturers to exploit the youth of the nation in advertising posters, pledged their full support to assist in suppressing such advertising.

Churches Ask Suppression of Objectionable Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—A persistent campaign of billboard and radio cigarette advertising in southern California has aroused opposition of the Glendale branch of the United Church Brotherhoods of Los Angeles County. The billboard advertisements were deemed especially objectionable.

The brotherhood, which has nearly 400 members, is appealing to county and city officials through its civics committee to suppress advertising of this nature.

Collegian Cigarette Tests Deplored by Civitan Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"Testing" of brands of cigarettes by collegians has a dangerous influence on the morals of the rising generation, and should be banned, James Nelson MacLean, of New York, president of Civitan International, told a group of Asheville citizens, city and county officials, and civic leaders.

"I'm not a prude by any means," he said, "but I intend to take up this collegiate testing of brands of cigarettes at our international convention in Atlanta, Ga., in June. The collegian is the idol of the youth of high school age, and his advertisement as an expert on a brand of cigarettes can not help but have its effect on the morals of the rising generation, whose minds are unmolded and not yet able to laugh off the blindfold test as a silly advertising scheme."

Noted House Sold to Woman's Party

Mansion Built at Washington in 1772 Is Acquired for National Headquarters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The residence of Senator Porter H. Dale, reputed by historians to be the oldest house in Washington, has been acquired by the National Woman's Party for its new headquarters to supersede the historic "Old Brick Capitol" which has been purchased by the Government as the site of the new building for the United States Supreme Court.

The Dale house was built by Lord Baltimore for his daughter in 1772, 12 years before Washington was selected as the site for the national capital.

In 1814 the house was set afire but no irreparable damage was done. Senator Dale purchased the house in 1922. It has a rose garden where as many as 4000 roses may be in bloom at one time. As headquarters of the National Woman's Party, it will assume new importance as a show place.

The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Seventy-one per cent.
2. In costume jewelry.
3. "Promise, large promise."
4. "A tuning fork within easy reach of the bather."
5. "I'll never play in a talkie!"

ARIZONA FARMS NOW GLOW WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT

Co-operative Association of 7000 Farmers Go In for Electrification Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—There is a co-operative association of 7000 farmers in the Salt River Valley of Arizona, operating 9000 farm units of an area of 225,000 acres, whose latest progressive move has been to carry out a $1,200,000 rural electrification program, furnishing current to farmers over 600 miles of lines.

The association is known as the Salt River Valley Water Users. It is 25 years old and owns and operates a hydroelectric power system yielding an annual income of more than $2,000,000, merely as a side line to its main business of irrigation.

The farmers are given a low cost of connection with the lines, $25. Perhaps that's the reason 80 out of 124 possible connections have already been made on the Scottsdale line.

Three types of service are offered to the farmer-customers; the first covers residence lighting and refrigeration, minimum rate $1 a month; second, combination cooking, lighting, water heating, and refrigeration, minimum, $4 a month; and, third, commercial lighting, with minimum rate of $1.20 a month per contract kilowatt.

This last service is for the accommodation of small stores, service stations and such, in the rural districts reached by the Water Users' lines.

The two men who have been largely responsible for the promotion of this rural electrification project are F. A. Reid, president, who came to the association with an outstanding record as cattleman, farmer and business man, and C. C. Cragin, chief engineer and member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

The farmers now have a power system with a total generating capacity of 90,000 horsepower. Contracts with mining corporations furnish a big part of the Water Users' power revenue. During the year ending June 30, 1928, the gross revenue was $2,200,000 and this was received with the Horse Mesa plant, the largest, in service only part time.

Hidden Campaign on Power Denied

California Firms Conducted Own Battles, Committee Is Told

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—California power companies waged campaigns against the state water and power acts of 1924 and 1926 individually, and not through leagues whose backing was unknown to the general public, as they did in 1922, the Federal Trade Commission learned from A. Emory Wishon of San Francisco, testifying in the power industry investigation.

The Light and Power Association of California, of which Mr. Wishon was formerly secretary, took no part in any of the campaigns other than to discuss and formulate general policies. The association, Mr. Wishon explained, is an informal organization of utility executives, formed for "discussion of common problems."

Through it an annual contribution of $25,000 is made to the California Electrical Bureau, and a monthly contribution of $500 to the California State Irrigation Commission. The Taxpayers' Association of California, an organization which "encourages efficient expenditures of public funds," also receives $25,000 a year. The association maintains a registered legislative agent at the state capital.

New York Senator Offers Farm Bill

Wagner Favors Substitution of Federal Corporation for Proposed Agencies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Substitution of a single Government-operated corporation for the commodity stabilization agencies provided for in the Farm Relief Bill is proposed by Robert Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, as a means of controlling surplus crops.

If stabilization is the intention of the Administration, he argued, it should be frankly faced with a direct plan of execution and not through complex machinery and red tape.

He contended the debenture plan was not workable, and that the Norris amendment providing for reduction of rates whenever overproduction is threatened in an affected crop, did not improve it.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS PLAN FOR TELEVISION

Provision for Installation Is Made in New Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—The day when school children will be able to sit in a public school auditorium and see as well as hear the President of the United States make his inaugural address is visualized by members of the Glendale Board of Education as a possibility in the near future.

As evidence of their belief that television will soon be a reality, provisions for the installation of television, as well as radio equipment, are being made in plans adopted for three new schools here.

DICKENSIANA IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—What is regarded as one of the most comprehensive exhibitions of Dickensiana ever held in this country has just opened in the New York Public Library, being arranged in co-operation with the Dickens Fellowship of New York.

Schools to Place Paris Peace Pact in Regular Course of Instruction

National Student Forum Organizing to Educate Youth on Move to Renounce War—Connection With Various Branches of Work Foreseen by Advocates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Schools are making the teaching of the Paris Peace Pact a part of their curriculum and to aid them in planning a comprehensive study and discussion of the pact, an organization, to be known as the National Student Forum on the Paris Pact is being formed.

Superintendents of public instruction in nearly half of the states, with almost 100 city superintendents and high school principals have already agreed to serve on the committee in charge. The high school is the best place to start to tell the story of the Peace Pact, the committee believes. It hopes, eventually to make its campaign international—at least to cover the English-speaking nations. Other nations, it believes, will follow its example.

For schools to participate, it is necessary only that one or more classes or groups in the school take up study and discussion of the pact, registering with the committee in charge, at its headquarters, 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., its intention to participate in the nation-wide study.

Outlines for Discussion

Announcement of the forum will be made in the May and June issues of educational journals, so that there will be ample time for teachers to incorporate the project in their plans for the school year, 1929-30. It is expected that most schools will register in September or October. Each institution enrolled will receive free bibliographies, syllabuses and outlines for study and discussion.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has offered to turn over to the committee 800 copies of Prof. James T. Shotwell's "War as an Instrument of National Policy and Its Renunciation in the Pact of Paris," to be given free to the first schools to enroll. It is pointed out that this is practically a $3000 gift from the Carnegie Endowment.

Study and discussion of the pact will be the major objective of the Forum. Then, for those schools that wish to extend their activities, optional features are offered. Short papers may be prepared for which the committee in charge will furnish free medals to be awarded by school authorities. Schools wishing to use these papers for orations to be delivered before the school assembly may enter their winning papers in competition for state and national medals. All these later features are optional, the committee emphasizes. Study and discussion of the pact is the only requisite for participation in the project.

Flexible Program Arranged

Flexibility is the characteristic of the campaign which promoters believe will appeal to school teachers. Schools are tired of competitions, they think, but they hope this discussion project will be more acceptable inasmuch as it can be adapted to any type of school and to classes in English, history, political science, public speaking or current events.

"Because the Paris Pact is an official act of the United States, it is now no more a 'controversial question' than is the Declaration of Independence," the preliminary announcement of the forum points out. "The forum suggests the study of the pact in the schools just as other facts of history are studied, in a manner befitting one of the most important events in the history of civilization. There are many problems to be worked out in connection with the pact, about which there will be differences of opinion among statesmen and citizens in general, just as there are different views of questions growing out of the Declaration itself. The committee in charge hopes that teachers will encourage free discussion and thus help "teach the children how to think and not what to think."

IMMIGRANT BOY IS ORATORY WINNER

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Leo Malania, who came as an immigrant boy to Canada six years ago from Russia, knowing no word of English, to seek his fortune, is provincial oratorical champion.

Leo carried off the title on May 1 in competition with 15 other secondary school pupils, all champions of Ontario districts. He spoke on the unification of Canada.

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HANAN
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are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.
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Our Floor Coverings Section has a most complete assortment of beautiful Whittall rugs.
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THE WHOLE WHEAT CEREAL
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Now in Progress:
The May Sale of Summer Undergarments
Make your selections while the May Sale prices prevail! . . . and choose from styles for misses and women in the smartest undergarments that Summer will bring. Or if "coming in" is not convenient call Main 3900 and our Shopping Service will do the rest!
B. FORMAN CO.
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THE Gainaday Electric Washer
A telephone call now will bring a New Gainaday the day and hour you say. Use it to do next week's washing. Find out why so many housewives are selecting this new type washer.
If you try it once and cannot do without, then convenient terms can be arranged.
Phone now—your New Gainaday is ready.
PHONE US, MAIN 3960
Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation
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Right now is a good time to think about next winter's Coal . . . in the Monitor you will find the advertisements of dealers in good Coal

when you buy please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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Complete ensembles for every outdoor sport for men, women, misses and children
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Largest equipment house between New York and Chicago
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Certain clever women, with a reputation for smartness, achieve Style Leadership without extravagance simply by shopping at Dey's . . . The mark of a clever woman, this shopping at Dey's . . . the store whose fashion-first supremacy assures one's own fashion prestige . . . without extravagance.
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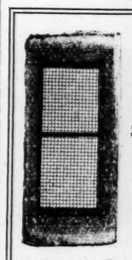
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Intercollegiate, Club, Professional Athletic News of the World

TOTAL BASE RECORD TIED

Athletics Equal Mark of 44 Made by Their Great Rivals, the Yankees

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	11	4	.733
Philadelphia	8	4	.667
New York	6	4	.600
Chicago	6	6	.500
Boston	4	6	.400
Detroit	6	9	.400
Cleveland	5	9	.357
Washington	3	7	.300

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Philadelphia 24, Boston 6.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 3.
Washington at New York (postponed).
Detroit at Chicago (postponed).

The Philadelphia Athletics were hitting, Wednesday, and when they are hitting, watch out! At least that is what the Boston Red Sox are saying after the deluge which occurred at Fenway Park when Connie Mack's team pounded out 29 hits, won the game, 24 to 6, and marked up a total of 44 bases, equaling the league record. Ten runs in one inning by the Athletics, five errors by the Red Sox, two home runs by Foxx, five hits by Foxx, six hits for Simmons, five runs batted in by Foxx, six runs batted in by Simmons — these spectacles all went toward making the contest one of the most unusual if not the most unusual Boston fans have ever seen. At least nothing like it has been witnessed at either of the local parks for many years back.

The Philadelphia-Boston game occupied the center of interest with two American League games postponed and being the center of interest evidently has as good an effect on the Athletics as it has a poor effect upon the Red Sox. Boston was laboring for a .500 percentage in the standing which a victory would have given it; the Athletics were aiming to cut down the lead of the St. Louis Browns which they failed to do only because the Browns also won against Cleveland, 4 to 3.

Athletics Start Right Off

Connie Mack's team started right off in the first inning to make things interesting. The players were hitting the ball right on the nose and the question that arose was why Manager W. F. Carrigan of the Red Sox let Milton Gaston remain in the box as long as he did before inserting Durham. Eight runs were scored in the first two innings on Gaston before the shouts of the fans "Take him out!" were respected.

Durham struck out two men in the third and it began to look as though the Athletics were stopped. But were they? In the next inning they broke all season records with 10 runs when five Athletics hit safely in succession to start it off. Bayne relieved Durham then and he hit a batter, walked another, then came a double play followed by Simmons's home run, a base on balls to Hale, and singles by Foxx and Miller.

The total of 44 bases ties the American League record made by the New York Yankees, also against the Red Sox, in 1923. Simmons, the powerful hitter of the Athletics, made his third home run in three straight games and his fourth in the last five games. Incidentally he has hit safely in his last seven contests.

Crowder Wins Fourth

Crowder won his fourth game for the Browns when they edged out a victory, 4 to 3 over Cleveland, enabling them to maintain a margin of 1½ games over the Athletics for league leadership. It was a far different game than that staged in Boston, the pitching of Crowder being excellent and the defense of both teams showing strongly. Wesley C. Ferrell, Cleveland's star young recruit, pitched a good game but the Browns bunched hits in the fifth to score three runs against him. Wesley has a brother on the St. Louis Browns, a catcher, by the name of Richard. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	4	0	10	1	0	0	2	3	24	29	0
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	13	5

Batteries—Grove, Shores, Orwoll and Cochrane, Perkins; M. Gaston, Durham, Bayne, Carroll and A. Gaston. Winning pitcher—Grove. Losing pitcher—M. Gaston. Umpires—McGowan, Connolly and Van Graflin. Time—2h. 29m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	10	0
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	1

Batteries—Crowder and Schang; Ferrell, Holloway and L. Sewell. Losing pitcher — Ferrell. Umpires — Campbell, Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 50m.

ROJAN'S HIT WINS FOR NORTHWESTERN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill—Timely hitting by Northwestern University turned back the strong Purdue University nine, 6 to 5, in a "Big Ten" baseball game here Wednesday. G. C. Rojan '30, catcher, was the star of the attack, getting four hits in as many times at bat. Rojan drove a single to centerfield to score Lawrence Oliphant '31, first baseman, with the winning run in the ninth inning. S. J. Swartz '31, shortstop, and J. M. Jacobs '29, centerfield, also hit in timely fashion.

Purdue kept in the running by hitting for extra bases. W. R. Welch '30, first baseman, was the only visitor to hit twice. One of his efforts was a double. The Boilermakers used three pitchers while the Wildcats needed two. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	6	13	2
Purdue	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5	9	3

Batteries—Panoch, Heideman and Rojan; Speidel, McReynolds, Quinley and Kugler.

STATION NO. 10 OF THE N. Y. Y. C. OPENED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLEN COVE, L. I.—The official opening of the famous Station No. 10 of the New York Yacht Club took place Wednesday, when Rear Commodore and Mrs. J. S. Morgan Jr. broke out the club colors.

At the opening came an announcement that Mr. Morgan had presented the club with a 30-foot cabin power boat with a 100-horsepower engine for use as a club launch. The yacht Shuttle, belonging to Mr. Morgan, is already here, and his big Class M. sloop Windward will soon arrive.

SALO FIRST AT JOPLIN

JOPLIN, Mo. (AP)—Heavy winds and a cold downpour of rain failed to stop John Salo, of Passaic, N. J., Wednesday from winning the thirty-second lap of C. C. Pyle's cross-country run. He ran the 47 miles from Miller, Mo., to Joplin, Mo., in 5h. 51m. 10s., to gain slightly on Peter Gavuzzi, of England, leader in elapsed time. Gavuzzi finished sixth. The first five leaders in elapsed time are: Peter Gavuzzi, England, 204h. 27m. 47s.; John Salo, Passaic, N. J., 207h. 41m. 32s.; Edward Gardner, Seattle, Wash., 215h. 19m. 10s.; Giusto Umek, Italy, 221h. 37m. 1s.; Paul Simpson, Burlington, N. C., 228h. 32m. 3s.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Harvard 6, M. I. T. 0.
Boston College 4, Boston 2.

Starting Blocks to Be Barred by I. A. A. A. A.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

THE new starting blocks used at the Pennsylvania relays recently will be barred from the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meet at Franklin Field May 31 and June 1. Gustavus T. Kirby, advisory head of the I. A. A. A. A. announced Wednesday that he was sending notice of this ruling to the 40 member colleges. The purpose, he explained, was to make certain that any new records which come out of the meet will be accepted in case the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States decided the device comes under the head of "artificial aids," which are barred.

TRIPLE TIE FOR LEAD IN THE W. G. A. B. RACE

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON TEAM STANDING

FIRST TEAMS

	Matches Won	Lost	Points Won	Lost
Midland District	3	2	24	21
Southern District	3	2	24	21
Brae Burn	3	2	20	25
Northern District	2	3	23	22
Central District	2	3	23	22
The Country Club	2	3	21	24

SECOND TEAMS

Southern District	4	1	31	14
Midland District	2	2	27	18
Northern District	3	2	25	20
Central District	3	2	25	20
Brae Burn	1	4	14	31
The Country Club	1	4	13	32

THIRD TEAMS

Southern District	3	1	19	9
Midland District	3	1	18	10
Northern District	2	2	16	12
Central District	1	3	9	19
Brae Burn	1	3	8	20

The triple tie for the leadership of the Women's Golf Association of Boston team standing is bound to be broken today, as Southern District and Brae Burn, two of the three leaders, meet on the Brae Burn links, while Midland District, the other leader, stands a good chance to maintain its present position at the top as it meets The Country Club team, the tailender, on the links of the Charles River Country Club.

The triple tie is the result of matches played on Wednesday, the day set aside for the playing off of any postponed matches during April. Now, with the season's schedule half finished, it looks like anybody's race to the championship, which has been held by the Central District for the last three seasons. Central downed Midland District Wednesday, at Weston, 6 to 3, while Northern District took the Southern team into camp, 5 to 4, at Wollaston. Brae Burn entertained The Country Club team on the Brae Burn Country Club links and won from their guests by a 6-to-3 score.

Scores in the second team section were: Central 5, Midland 4; Brae Burn 8, The Country Club 1; Southern 7, Northern 2. Southern District is leading this division.

Southern and Midland Districts are tied for honors in the third division. Scores Wednesday were Midland 6, Central 1; Northern 4, Southern 3.

PEDLEY, CALIFORNIA, TO PLAY POLO IN EAST

NEW YORK—Eric C. Pedley, star of California pony polo, is to come to Long Island this summer for the season of polo in the East, according to word received here. Pedley, an eight-goal player, is regarded as the best man on the Pacific coast.

In 1924 he came East with the remarkable Midwick Country Club team that won both the United States open and junior championships. Pedley then took part in the trials for that season's international team, and after some fine play was finally named as reserve player, the first from the Pacific coast to achieve that distinction.

Pedley played remarkably well in the Pacific coast tournaments last winter and his presence here will add real interest. It is possible that he will play on the same team with Winston F. C. Guest, the young internationalist who has just been raised to nine goals, the second highest rating in the United States.

ONLY TWO HITS, BUT MISSOURI TRIUMPHS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri baseball team won a Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association victory from the University of Kansas team here Wednesday, 3 to 0. The game was called after six innings due to rain.

Missouri scored two runs in the second inning on two bases on balls, two errors and a sacrifice, and one run in the fifth when R. B. Bridges '29 was hit by the Kansas pitcher and then scored after three successive wild pitches.

The Missourians made only two hits, neither of which figured in the scoring. Although A. L. Gieselman '30 allowed the visitors five hits, he kept them well scattered. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	R	H	E
Missouri	0	2	0	0	1	x	3	2	1
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Gieselman and R. Bridges, Haring for Missouri; Fisher and Maney for Kansas. Umpire—John Lavan, Kansas City.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Mission	22	10	.688
Los Angeles	19	16	.543
Oakland	19	17	.528
San Francisco	18	18	.500
Sacramento	18	18	.500
Hollywood	14	15	.483
Portland	13	17	.433
Seattle	9	21	.300

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Seattle 15, Hollywood 10.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 9.
Mission 5, Portland 0.
Oakland 8, San Francisco 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	6	3	.667
Baltimore	8	4	.667
Reading	5	4	.556
Toronto	6	6	.500
Jersey City	5	6	.455
Buffalo	4	5	.444
Montreal	4	6	.400
Newark	2	6	.250

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Buffalo 7, Jersey City 2.
Baltimore 4, Toronto 1.
Newark at Montreal (postponed).

VETERAN PLAYERS WIN

TORONTO (AP)—Two veteran Montreal players, Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and Willard F. Crocker, dominated Wednesday's play in the Canadian Davis Cup play. Each came through to victory after hard struggles. Wright defeated Dr. Arthur W. Ham of Toronto, 3—6, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2. Crocker defeated Gilbert Nunns of Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 0—6, 9—7.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Swarthmore 74, Lehigh 52.

Coach Building for 1930 Season

Kansas Aggies' Track Outlook for 1929 Season Is Only Fair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—"Our track team is chiefly a proposition of trying to build up for 1930," said Coach Ward A. Haylett of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in discussing his team's prospects for the season. Haylett is the first full time track coach employed by the college, and has found his new position requiring a good deal of educational work among the student body to popularize track competition.

"One or two unusual individual performers have been brought out, though the standard of competition in the "Big Six" this year is such that men who ordinarily would win firsts are taking thirds and fourths," Haylett said.

In the shot and discus Haylett has G. C. Lyon '30, who won the shot put at the Conference indoor meet with a put of 45ft. 8½in., which set a new college record. Another college record was broken by J. E. Smith '31 in a dual meet with University of Oklahoma in which Smith threw the javelin 184ft., 8in. G. C. Livingston '31 placed second in the javelin at Oklahoma.

H. S. Miller '30 is the team's most consistent performer on the track, running at various times the half-mile, mile, and two-mile events. Against Nebraska he won the mile and half-mile, and at Oklahoma won the two-mile race, was second to a team mate in the third, and third in the half-mile.

L. A. Will '30, is perhaps the most consistent miler next to Miller. Will won his race at Oklahoma. He also is a half miler. Other distance men are T. H. Gile '30, J. T. Hoyne '31 and E. G. Skeen '31. Skeen is a half miler.

Capt. T. F. Winburn '29, who has been a half miler in previous years, seems to be running his best race in the quarter this season. He did 50 1-5s. for a second place against Oklahoma, the mark breaking the K. S. A. C. record, though not official.

In the dashes Haylett has C. E. Nutter '34, A. M. Myers '31, C. M. Kopf '31, and J. J. Yeager '30. Yeager also is a hurdler. H. A. Coleman '31, is a fair quarter miler and pole vaulter.

O. H. Walker '31, has proved to be a consistent six foot high jumper, and may better the mark later in the season. A. B. Walsh '31, is the squad's lone candidate in the broad jump, and H. K. Richwine '30, teams with Coleman in the pole vault.

WISCONSIN FIELD HOUSE TO BE BUILT

Most of the Credit Goes to Efforts of G. Little

MADISON, Wis. — University of Wisconsin's new field house—eagerly sought for years by the indoor athletic teams of the university—will be a reality some time this year. Final approval of the plans as prepared by State Architect Peabody and his staff has been given and bids for the structure will follow.

Through the untiring efforts of George Little, director of athletics, all obstacles confronting the project have been cleared away and a definite building program has been agreed upon by all parties concerned. Following former Governor Zimmerman's veto of the bill appropriating funds for this project, Mr. Little evolved the plan to borrow $385,000 for the scheme.

The director expects that the field house will be dedicated at one of the early basketball games next winter and is confident the structure will be completed by the opening date of the Conference schedule. The building will be located at the open end of Camp Randall Stadium. A tunnel will connect the field house with training quarters under the east stands of the stadium.

The seating capacity of the structure will total 12,000, in the two permanent balconies and the knockdown bleachers. The basketball floor will be sufficiently large to permit the division into two regulation playing courts for practice. Track facilities will include two 60-yard straightaways, a high jump pit, an eight-mile running track, two broad jump pits, a shotput area and a vaulting pit.

Surrounding the basketball floor will be a dirt surface which will easily accommodate all track equipment as well as provide for indoor work in football and baseball. A new section of concrete bleachers will be erected at the south end of the stadium, attached to the rear wall of the field house.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LINKS OPEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Despite rain and the high greens fee, 1375 played golf on the public links of the South Parks here Wednesday, the opening day of the season. Some 625 paid the doubled fee, 40 cents, to play on the 18-hole links at Jackson and 300 at Marquette Parks, while 450 paid the new 20-cent fee to play over the 9-hole course in Jackson Park.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Wesleyan 7, M. I. T. 2.
West Point 5, Wash. & Jeff. 2.
Yale 8, Amherst 1.
Springfield 5, Holy Cross 1.

TEAMS PLAY TO 13-INNING TIES

Neither Cubs Nor Cardinals Are Able to Break Second Place Tie

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	7	2	.778
Chicago	7	5	.583
St. Louis	7	5	.583
New York	4	4	.500
Cincinnati	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Pittsburgh	4	6	.400
Brooklyn	4	7	.364

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 4 (13 innings, darkness).
Chicago 4, Cincinnati 4 (13 innings, called).
Boston at Philadelphia (postponed).
New York at Brooklyn (postponed).

With the Philadelphia Athletics attracting so much attention in the American League Wednesday, by their tremendous hitting, National League clubs had to do something out of the ordinary to keep some of the interest centered in the older circuit's activities, so what they did was to stage two 13-inning 4-to-4 tie games in the only two contests played, thus leaving the standing unchanged.

In victory or in defeat, the St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs, tied for second place, are coming to be known as particularly stubborn opponents. Wednesday, neither one would give in to its rival, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, respectively, and the result was that though they could not win, they did not lose, and the games were both called at the end of the thirteenth inning.

A ninth inning rally by Cincinnati tied the score against Chicago, while Pittsburgh staged a similar rally to tie the game against St. Louis in that inning. Both games were scoreless in the last four innings, and both ninth-inning rallies netted the clubs coming from behind two runs apiece.

Chicago's four runs were all made in the third inning, when Cuyler hit a triple and Wilson hit his fourth home run of the year. Luque continued to pitch, however, even after that inning. In the seventh he was taken out for a pinch hitter without a loss in pitching efficiency, for the Cubs failed to make a hit against either Ash or Rixey in the last six innings. Bush pitched 11 innings for the Cubs. In the thirteenth the Reds had a great chance to score with three men on bases and one out, but Shaner hit a pop fly and Allen struck out and the game was called to allow the Cubs to make their train carrying them to Philadelphia, where they will open their first eastern invasion.

The Pirates' two pinch hitters, Riconda and Stoner, singled in the ninth to enable the Pirates to start a rally which netted them two runs. Sherdel was hit hard by Pittsburgh but his teammates gave him some brilliant support. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Pitts	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	4
St L	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	14	2

Batteries—Hill, Swetonic, Brame and Hemsley, Hargreaves; Sherdel and Smith. Umpires—Quigley, Moran and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 47m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	R	H	E
Chi.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0
Cin.	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	13	0

Batteries—Bush, Root and Grace; Luque, Ash, Rixey and Gooch. Umpires—Jorda, Klem and Magergurth. Time—2h. 35m.

RYDER CUP GOLFERS WIN IN SCOTLAND

Smith, Turnesa and Watrous Star for United States

GLASGOW (AP) — Horton Smith, Joseph Turnesa and A. A. Watrous played a three-way tie for first honors in the medal competition between the United States Ryder Cup professionals and a team of west Scotland amateurs at White Craigs Links. They turned in cards of 72 for 18 holes.

The medal scores of the American team were: Walter C. Hagen, 73; John C. Farrel, 75; Eugene Sarazen, 77; Leonard H. Diegel, 73; Joseph Turnesa, 72; Horton Smith, 72; A. R. Espinosa, 75; A. A. Watrous, 72; Edward Dudley, 74; John Golden, 75.

For Scotland, J. A. Lang of Erskio and S. McKinlay of Alexandra turned in cards of 75 to lead. The scores: W. Campbell of Cambusland, 76; W. Tulloch of Cathkin Braes, 78; Lang, 75; R. Scott Jr. of Glasgow, 78; A. Jamieson Jr. of Pollok, 88; McKinlay, 75; R. D. Brand of Eastwood, 81; J. E. Jack of White Craigs, 82; H. M. Dickson of Glasgow, 76; J. Caven of Elderslie, 81.

THREE MORE YEARS FOR COACH

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Coach of the Lehigh University basketball team for five seasons, Roy Geary will guide the destinies of the Brown and White court men for another three years. At a special meeting of the board of athletic control, held Wednesday, he was appointed again.

Job of Winning Back Tennis Trophies May Be Up to Youths

Younger Generation of American Players May Carry the Whole Burden in the Davis Cup and Wightman Cup Matches This Season

NEW YORK (AP)—The job of winning back the two international tennis trophies that the United States has lost in the last couple of years seems certain to be placed this season almost wholly in the hands of the younger generation.

Whether they are destined to win or lose, the United States Davis Cup and Wightman Cup teams are likely to get little help from such old standbys as William T. Tilden 2d. and Mrs. F. I. Mallory, who have been the mainstays of victorious American combinations in many a past campaign.

Although Mrs. Mallory expects to visit Wimbledon again this summer and have another try at the British championship, the veteran Norsewoman, perhaps discouraged by her double defeat in the Wightman Cup match in England last year, has not included this season's resumption of the Anglo-American rivalry in her playing plans. If she definitely determines to step aside in favor of younger players, her absence will deprive the series of a picturesque figure which has come to seem a permanent part of the Wightman Cup picture. In five of the six years the rivalry has endured Mrs. Mallory has been a prominent member of the team.

Unless Mrs. T. C. Bundy decides to attempt another brilliant season or Mrs. G. W. Wightman decides to come back to show the Americans how to play doubles, the Wightman Cup burden at Forest Hills in August is apt to be borne by Miss Helen N. Wills, Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Miss Edith A. Cross and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, a youthful quartet whose average age is not much more than 21.

Youth is sure to be served in the selection of the Davis Cup team that will start play in the American zone. John F. Hennessey at 28 is the oldest of the prospects and John W. Van Ryn, Wilmer L. Allison, Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall are in their middle twenties.

Tilden, whose reverses in Davis Cup play have not tamed his enthusiasm, would like to join the team in Europe for the challenge round against the French, along with Frank T. Hunter, his friend, partner and runner-up in the national ranking. But how well such a proposal will be received by the young American players is a dubious question.

If they manage to defeat the Canadians, Japanese and the Cubans or Mexicans, a pack of ambitious youths is hardly likely to relish the idea of being benched when the big test comes along.

Larger Wickets Tried in England

Innovation Does Not Make Much Difference in First Matches

BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

LONDON—With wider and higher wickets the English first class cricket season opened Wednesday with four matches. The bigger targets have been adopted in an effort to weaken the mastery of the batsmen over the bowlers and thereby brighten up the game by reducing the number of drawn matches.

While it was a little early Wednesday to pass judgment on the innovation, the enlarged wickets did not seem to make much difference. If anything it made the slow batsmen slower and more careful. On the other hand, the heavy hitters defied the bowlers just the same. Three centuries were scored. One was made by H. W. Taylor of the touring South Africans against Worcester; another by Whysall, the Nottinghamshire professional, against Essex, and a third by Oldroyd for Yorkshire against Cambridge University.

At Lords, where the Marylebone Club began a match against Surrey, J. W. Hearne consumed 85 minutes in making 37 runs, while J. W. H. T. Douglas took two scoring chances in 20 minutes, and F. S. G. Calthorpe made seven runs in 20 minutes. They were batting for the M. C. C.

However, at Nottingham livelier cricket was played. Essex, while playing a friendly match with Notts, got four wickets for 30 runs. Then A. W. Carr, the Notts captain, and Whysall came together. They showed that larger wickets had no terror for them, because they hit up 71 in 50 minutes. Carr made four boundaries. Whysall carried out his bat for 111. Yorkshire did well against the university, by a coincidence. Oldroyd also making 111.

The South Africans were playing their initial first-class match of their tour and at the end of the day's play had run up a score of 337 for five wickets, of which Taylor made 103 and H. B. Cameron 87, not out.

Closing scores Wednesday were:

Worcestershire vs. South Africa at Worcester; South Africa 337 for five.

Nottinghamshire vs. Essex, friendly, at Nottingham; Notts 238 (Nichols, five wickets for 61); Essex, 62 for two wickets.

M. C. C. vs. Surrey at Lord's; M. C. 227 (Shepherd, five wickets for 35); Surrey, 35 for one wicket.

Yorkshire vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; Yorkshire, 385 for eight wickets (Barber, 74).

PICK-UPS

THAT Philadelphia-Boston game Wednesday will take a prominent place in baseball history. Fortunate are those who saw it, although the hitting of the Athletics was done against the home team and watched by fans who were not particularly desirous of having the Athletics hit. But after 10 runs had been scored in the fourth and the Athletics were ahead 18 to 2, then the fans began to enjoy the hitting.

Connie Mack evidently thinks that left-handed pitchers are the most valuable. It is interesting that left-handed batters are the strongest hitters in the American League, as a whole, and, with Walberg, Yerkes, Earnshaw, Orwoll and Grove, Connie Mack has a fine assortment of left-handed pitchers. But his right-handers, Quinn and Rommel, are not to be overlooked, and neither is his right-handed hitter, Simmons. And, in all, the Athletics are a fine-balanced club.

The batting average of the Athletics as a team took a strong jump upward as a result of Wednesday's game. It is now up over .320. But where are the Yankees, hailed last year as the greatest hitting team in major league history? Down near the bottom with an average close to .255.

The New York Yankees have a peculiar organization in a way. In 1925, they finished eighth in league batting and eighth in standing. The very next season with practically the same lineup, they finished fourth in batting and first in the league standing. In fielding they topped the league in 1925 and finished eighth in that department the next year. That shows that the club, when it is not hitting, is just as ordinary as any other ordinary club. They have not received hitting or pitching thus far this season. Is it possible that this year will mark the end of the Yankee monopoly and for the second time prevent Miller J. Huggins from attaining his fourth straight title?

Ruth has been below the average of an ordinary ball player so far this season. It looks as though Gehrig will be afforded the opportunity he has been waiting for, to lead Ruth in home-run hitting for a season.

Fielding seems to hold little importance to a club in a pennant race, that is, of course, if they have the other essentials of hitting and pitching. As noted, the Yankees finished eighth in fielding when they won the title in 1926. Washington is leading the clubs in fielding now, but is in last place in the league standing.

Simmons has eliminated all doubts as to whether or not he will help the Athletics realize their pennant aspirations this year, if they do. He has hit safely in his last seven games, has hit four home runs in his last five games and has made two doubles and a triple in addition. Having to be out of the game has undoubtedly cost this star hitter one or two leading honors with the bat in league annals. Perhaps this year may be his.

Fans look for new hitting records this season with the Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia Athletics possessing powerful offensives. What a combination for the World Series—Philadelphia versus Chicago! No two better balanced teams could be brought together. It is far more than a small chance that they stand of facing each other in the big classic in October.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Cornell 4, Colgate 1.
Amherst 3, Bowdoin 2.
Northwestern 6, Purdue 5 (10 ins.)
New York U. 2, West Point 0.
Clark 3, Connecticut Aggies 1.
Wisconsin 4, Notre Dame 3 (11 ins.)
Lehigh 8, Muhlenberg 6.
Lafayette 9, Bucknell 7.
Worcester Tech 3, Northeastern 1.
Stevens 7, Pratt 3.
Haverford 3, Moravian 0.
Holy Cross 1, Yale 0.
Drexel 8, Schuylkill 6 (10 ins.)
Bradley 15, Illinois Wesleyan 3.

STANFORD ELECTS KRENZ

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Eric C. W. Krenz '30 has been elected captain of the Stanford University track and field team for next year. Kranz won the 16-pound shotput and discus throw championship titles in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor meet at the Harvard Stadium last spring. He also won the National Collegiate A. A. championship with the discus. This year he won the discus throw in the Stanford-California track meet and finished second in the shotput.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	11	5	.688
Birmingham	10	5	.667
Memphis	10	6	.625
Atlanta	9	6	.600
Chattanooga	8	8	.500
Nashville	5	8	.385
Little Rock	4	11	.267
Mobile	4	12	.250

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Mobile 5, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 14, Birmingham 9.
Chattanooga 2, Little Rock 1.
Nashville 5, Memphis 4.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

West Point 7, Lafayette 1.
Stevens 6, St. Stephens 3.

IDAHO NINE HAS A GOOD OUTLOOK

Baseball Team Starts Off Season With a Rush of Pacific Coast

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—The University of Idaho is sending out a potentially strong baseball team to carry its colors in the 1929 Pacific Coast Conference baseball race. Coach Richard A. Fox, heading the Vandal baseball squad his second season, has done a creditable job of fitting sophomores into positions left vacant by graduating veterans and in making over outfielders into battery men. The Vandals started off their campaign with a rush, defeating State College of Washington, last year's champions of the northern division, two games straight, 10 to 9, and 11 to 8.

While Coach Fox believes he has the foundation for a strong college nine he is making no claims about what the Vandals will do this season as the University of Washington and Oregon State College loom with foreboding strength. Fox does know, however, that he has the kind of a baseball aggregation which will steadily improve with experience.

W. J. Price '30, letterman in the outfield last year, has been given the regular catching assignment and is making good. Price was one of the heavy sluggers last year and in his new position is carrying on his good work with the bat. For reserve catchers Idaho has two promising men in Carl Kyselka '31 and H. L. Spence '29, Kyselka is a particularly valuable man in that he can take an outfield position.

The pitching staff is headed by E. C. Lawrence '29, who finishes his college career this season. Lawrence is one of the outstanding pitchers in western college baseball and has been sought by big league scouts since his first appearence on the Idaho diamond. It is reported that the Pittsburgh Pirates have an agreement with him to take effect when he completes his college work. F. A. Grabner '29, a left-hander is the next ranking Vandal pitcher. J. E. Judy '31 is somewhat of a find for the pitching division. In his first Conference game, against Washington State, he acquitted himself creditably against the heavy hitting Cougars. C. J. Lindsay '31 is another reserve pitcher who is developing fast.

Frank McMillin '30 is back at his regular position at first base. J. S. Halliday '31 has received the call for second base. At shortstop Idaho has one of its fastest infielders, A. C. Cheyne '29. Cheyne has been appointed captain of the Vandal nine for this year. He was the leading home-run hitter last year and already has opened his home-run campaign for 1929 with two four-base drives off Washington State. Another sophomore, L. M. Burton '31, has been assigned to third base.

When not pitching, Lawrence draws one of the outfield posts. Coach Fox likes to have Lawrence in the lineup most of the time because of hitting ability. Lawrence is one of the rare exceptions to the rule that pitchers are poor batters. In M. M. Greeling '30, back at his post at center field, Idaho has a dependable player. For the third fielder Fox has called on a sophomore, P. L. Duffy '31. Duffy acquits himself creditably with the bat.

Idaho is not long on reserve talent, but Coach Fox is fortunate in that his few reserves are able to fit in at many different positions on the team.

Barge Routes Decision Hailed as Farm Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

rail routes. It is anticipated that in most cases the actual savings will be 20 per cent.

The new rates are to be established on or before Aug. 27, early enough to benefit shippers of cotton and corn this year. The season for moving wheat will be at its height then, but shippers will get the benefit of the new rates and routes during one month of peak-load traffic.

With the new rates and routes and with new equipment for the barge lines aggregate savings to shippers who use the inland waterways will mount to important proportions, it is anticipated. An example of the savings already being made is found in the annual report of the Inland Waterways Corporation, which operates the federal barge lines. During the year 1928, he reported, savings to the public on tonnage transported over the Mississippi-Warrior lines totaled $2,702,000, divided as follows: Grain, $240,600; sugar, $598,400; cotton, $228,400; bauxite ore, $276,100; other merchandise, $1,358,700.

Service Makes Profit

While making these savings for shippers, the Mississippi-Warrior Service also turned up a net profit of $257,776.06 for 1928 operations, according to the annual report. As stated by Maj.-Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, executive and chairman, "the corporation carried a considerably larger tonnage in 1928 than in 1927 (specifically 222,390 more tons) at an average revenue of 14 cents per ton less than in 1927, but with a reduced expense per ton of 33 cents, so that the net operating income of 1928 was 18 cents per ton, as against a net operating deficit of 1 cent per ton in 1927; or a total gain in net operating income of 19 cents per ton."

The report of the corporation shows a net worth of $17,221,160 at the end of year, an increase of $6,913,557 since it was established by Congress in 1924. The increase is accounted for chiefly by the issuance of $5,000,000 of capital stock and a transfer of $1,756,264 in equipment.

THREE PLANE LINES SEEK MAINE TRADE

BAR HARBOR, Me. (AP)—Three air transport companies seek airport facilities here for projected freight and passenger lines into Maine.

The American Aircraft Company of Boston has offered to erect its own airport here, and promise of twice-a-day service to New York, provided Bar Harbor and Portland would co-operate, has been made by Sherburne Eaton, an official of the Colonial Airways Company of New York. A week ago Bar Harbor residents assured the Curtiss Flying Service a 100-acre airport here.

MOUNTAIN STATES POWER CO.

Mountain States Power Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, profit of $603,210 after taxes, interest, etc., but before depreciation and amortization, compared with $682,628 in 1927. Surplus after preferred dividends, available for depreciation, amortization and common dividends, was $216,384 compared with $204,232 in 1927.

DEAN RUSSELL WOULD 'DEBUNK' BIASED HISTORY

Teachers College Head at Columbia University Speaks on Peace Ideals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A steady nurturing of the fundamental idea of peace among all men in children too young yet to know the force of prejudice must be added to a world-wide program of adult education, in the opinion of William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, if the hope for true international understanding and good will is to be realized throughout the civilized world.

Dean Russell spoke here before 2000 delegates to the thirty-sixth convention of the International Kindergarten Union and ended a day of discussion among delegates about ways and means of giving the child of between four and eight years the best in education, social welfare and those influences which form the

RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

CONTINUING its policy of alternating college glee-club concerts and programs of chamber music, the Kolster Hour, at 10 o'clock last Wednesday, in conjunction with College Humor magazine, presented the Ohio State University organization under the direction of Maj. Herbert Wall. This glee club took second place in the national contest held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, in March. It had previously won first place in the Ohio competition.

Major Wall is a native of Texas who studied with Jean de Reske and traveled as soloist with the Minneapolis Orchestra in the summer of 1928. During the war he was chief of staff of the music department and before joining Ohio State he directed the University of Missouri Club.

The program radiocast on Wednesday presented typical college glee club music. There was the usual rousing number, in this case "The Plainsmen's Song." For the sacred element there was "Misereri Mei Deus," by Allegri, and for sentiment and soft modulation there was Dvořák's beautiful "Songs My Mother Taught Me." After several other assisted numbers, the concert ended with Carmen Ohio."

It was all very well done for that particular type of music. There was some impression, however, that at heart the singers were not feeling the sentiments which they were so effectively presenting. Perhaps they were inwardly meditating upon the rather different atmosphere represented by the magazine sponsoring the hour.

There were also several vocal and instrumental solos interspersed with the chorus numbers.

There is a certain similarity about the best of glee club singing and probably the majority of listeners are now pretty well satisfied in this direction for the season. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 7

Concert Artists

Farewell Concert of Flonzaley Quartet (Eveready—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Before permanently disbanding the famous quartet will say good-by over the air. Nicholas Longworth and Walter Damrosch will speak. 9 p. m.

Sketches

"The Battle of Lexington" (Socony—WEAF Chain). Prefaced by talk by the Governor of the Bay State, Frank G. Allen. 7:30 p. m.

Great White Fleet Cruise (United Fruit—WOR). Supplementing tremendous interest created in Caribbean by Lindbergh's flights. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Liners' Orchestra (Savannah — WJZ Chain). Featuring jolly "Kutztown Reel." 6:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). "Forty winks" music. 11 p. m.

Vocal and Orchestral

"Two American Sketches" (WJZ Chain). Griselle's prize winning "Nocturne" and "March" in musical comedy program by Mediterraneans under Hugo Mansani, and Chorristers, male octet.

Curtis Institute of Music (CBS). Pupils recital featuring Handel organ concerto. 10 p. m.

Characteristic Music

"Neapolitan Nights" (WJZ Chain). Italian artists and instruments in typical program. 7:30 p. m.

Genia Fonariova, mezzo-soprano (WEAF Chain). All-Russian program, Maestro Sodero, conducting.

Vocal Ensemble

Male Quartet, instrumental soloists (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain). Recalling the past. 8 p. m.

Minstrels

Al Bernard, Percy Hemus, end men; soloists (WJZ Chain). Imagine a "Rock Candy Mountain"!

Talks

"What Congress Is Doing" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Further enlightenment on a debated point by Charles G. Ross, newspaper man, in "Voters' Service." 7 p. m.

Frederic William Wile (CBS). The burning question of farm relief discussed by the veteran Washington correspondent. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Gene Rodemich (Prophylactic—WEAF Chain). Boston's peppy diminutive bandman makes his bow to the radio audience, as leader and piano soloist. 8:30 p. m.

Paul Whiteman Hour (CBS transcontinental). Leans toward France and Spain. 9 p. m.

Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "The Fleet's In"—New York Harbor. Harry Reser's banjoists serenade the Navy and Marines. 10 p. m.

Oil-O-Matics (Williams—WJZ Chain). Featured soloists. 10 p. m.

RADIO EDUCATOR

ARTHUR S. GARBETT

"TELL us something about yourself . . . and your work." The question is put to Arthur S. Garbett, recently named educational director of the Pacific division, NBC.

The result is amusing. Not a word about himself is forthcoming. Mr. Garbett launches immediately into an interesting description of the amazing accomplishments along radio educational lines in California.

"This type of education has great promise," he answers. "We found ourselves cut off, by difference of time, from such valuable programs as that of Dr. Walter Damrosch and were obliged to make an independent program. Already, we have two programs definitely linked with educational effort—the R. C. A. University of the Air and the Standard broadcasts."

Mr. Garbett is completely centered in his work. He formerly was continuity editor of NBC, but his interest was changed by contact with the adult educational authorities of the State Board of Education, who cooperated in production of several of his most important programs. He asked to be allowed to devote his entire time to promoting radiocast education and today he is happy, developing a campaign of unlimited future.

Formerly a newspaper man, he came from England to America to become associate editor of the Etude and later edited the Victor Company's Book of the Opera. Coming to California, he returned to the newspaper field until shortly after the establishment of the Pacific division NBC when he became continuity editor.

"The R. C. A. Hour is devoted to music and unusual educational talks," Mr. Garbett explains. "A dozen members of the faculty of the University of California already have lectured during this hour. This is made possible through co-operation between the Radio Corporation of America and California school authorities. We plan regular courses of study beginning with talks on astronomy by Henry M. Hyde of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, whose work of popularizing the "Wonders of the Sky" proved outstanding last year.

Mr. Garbett's other program is a school radiocast, linked with the Standard Symphony Hour and sponsored by the Standard Oil Company of California. In this program Mr. Garbett attempts to do for music on the Pacific coast what Dr. Damrosch has done in the East. Each Thursday morning the selections scheduled for the evening symphony are discussed in a musically illustrated lecture radiocast especially for school children. Copies of the talk are sent out in advance.

"This radiocast forms a worthwhile link between the home and school," he points out. "Many parents listen regularly to the lecture and students join with them at night to hear the musicale."

Through the educational director's effort, Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic Symphony," in four movements, recently was presented in the San Francisco studios.

"The response was overwhelming," says Mr. Garbett, displaying an impressive file of complimentary letters. "Now we will present a complete symphony each month. I believe that the Pacific System is the only network through which such an elaborate offering may be heard."

Getting $1000 From $20

In 1816, one John Scott of Edinburgh, Scotland, presented the city of Philadelphia with the sum of $4000, stipulating that this sum be used for awards to men and women who contributed something of benefit to the human race or who contributed to the progress of natural science. It was stated that no single award should exceed $20 of the original sum and that a copper medal be presented commemorating the occasion.

Dr. Lee De Forest, inventor of the vacuum tube that has made radio possible, has just been awarded one of these John Scott medals. It was accompanied by an award of $1000. Thus had the original $20 grown in the passing years.

Who Was the First?

HOLLAND now comes to the fore claiming the first regular radiocasting service, generally considered as having been inaugurated in the United States by KDKA, although experimental radiocasting was claimed as far back as 1915 by the former Amrad station WGI.

KDKA started its regular transmissions with election returns of the Harding-Cox contest in the fall of 1920. Strangely enough, the tube used in the Dutch work was made by the same Phillips lamp works who are now making shortwave history with their world-wide shortwave transmission from PCJJ, having been used by the League of Nations for radiocasting to all nations.

H. H. S. à Steringa Idzerda of The Hague was the amateur who started radiocasting, according to an Amsterdam dispatch. He built the first radio tube in Holland in 1917, tried transmitting tubes in 1918 and in the fall of that year succeeded in telephony by radio. In 1919 came public demonstrations in Utrech at the Third Dutch Trade and Industries Fair.

From a room in one end of town he transmitted and was heard in a room in the other end, using a three-electrode tube of only eight watts power. The first number was a flute solo, "Turk in je ransel" or "Turk in Your Knapsack," an old soldier song. With antenna energy of only five watts 100 kilometers had been bridged.

Regular programs were soon arranged. Then came a license on Feb. 7, 1919 and the call letters, PCGG. Marconi operators on the ships, enthusiastic over the idea, carried it to the United States. PCGG closed in 1924, having served its purpose in starting this great movement.

'Sleepers' for All Is Czech Rail Plan

Democratic Ruling Will Add to Comfort of Travel in Republic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Having completed the task of making the railway system independent of that of Austria and Hungary, the Central Board of Czechoslovakia Railways has been free to effect many improvements, such as the building of railway lines in Slovakia, where they were either non-existent previously, or unconnected with Prague.

Among the recent proposals of the board are some due to the dislocation of railway traffic during the cold spell. Plans are made for the securing of a minimum supply of coal for three months in advance at all the locomotive halls and the setting up of protective machinery against snowdrifts.

Other proposals include third-class sleeping cars on all the main lines—a much needed innovation in a country where even the poorest are great travelers, fixing of a maximum price at all the railway restaurants, motor train connections on side lines and a direct system of fares between the French and Italian Rivieras and Czechoslovakia, and a reduction in coal rates for short distances.

Czechoslovakia is increasingly concerned with fostering tourist traffic, and in this the railways play a great part. An attraction for tourists will be the combined railway and river tickets for the Moldau, Elbe, and Danube districts.

HORSEBACK RIDERS WIN POINT IN MAINE

New Law Permits Laying Out of Bridle Paths

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—A law to encourage horseback riding and the greater use of horses in Maine will go into effect in July.

It permits cities and towns to lay out bridle paths and bridle trails which are to be specially designated as such by markers erected at the entrance. The trails may be established or discontinued by petition and shall be governed by regulations made by municipal officers.

This legislation was passed largely at the request of summer visitors and summer camp owners, who desired secluded and safe places for riding. It seems likely that many an old lane and woods road, often leading to unadvertised scenes of natural beauty, may be reopened under the new law.

Amalgamation of Newspapers Grows in England

Problems for Working Journalist Had to Be Met, Says Union's President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The trend toward more and more amalgamations in the British newspaper industry has created many problems which working journalists must face and overcome, according to F. W. Bill, president of the National Union of Journalists. In an address to delegates of that organization, he said that while at the moment there is competition for the services of first-class journalists, that condition might not last, and it was imperative that their profession be placed on a sound and definite basis.

"It is in our purely professional capacity that our main problem arises," he said. "Is our mission as journalists—servants of the public and members of the Fourth Estate—in danger of becoming subservient to the advertisement canvasser and the circulation manager? Financial considerations must always be borne in mind by a management as a necessity for successful working, but they should not be allowed to obscure the true purpose of a newspaper—the provision of news and views.

"We have in the past year seen the bursting of the bubble of football competitions—a rivalry which must have broken down under its own weight, if the law had not stepped in. We have seen a more modest adjustment of insurance offers, which are, in all probability, losing their value as circulation pullers by the very fact that they are so universal. Is it not time now that we should get back nearer to original objects, and emphasize the need for concentration on real newspapers, rather than on disguised insurance policies and lottery tickets?"

Mr. Bill also suggested that journalists should get a real charter direct from Parliament which would regulate working days and holidays and confer a statutory right to compensation for displacement in the event of a transfer of ownership.

TREE PLANTERS MAKE RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UTICA, N. Y.—All records for tree planting in New York State were said to have been broken in Oneida County this year with more than 225,000 planted by members of the Oneida County 4-H Forestry Club since its inception. They include red pine, Norway spruce, white pine, white cedar, Scotch pine, white spruce, European larch and black locust.

BREAD BOUGHT IN RUSSIA BY USING BOOKLETS

Quantity Is Regulated but More Can Be Purchased by Paying Double Price

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—With the introduction of the vari-colored booklets entitling the holders to purchase specified quantities of bread every day in Moscow the system of regulating the sale of bread in the Russian urban centers has been made complete. Leningrad and the provincial large cities had their bread booklets as a rule, for several months before it was decided to apply rationing measures in the Soviet capital.

The present arrangement does not compare in strictness with the more extreme food conservation measures during the World War or during the period of so-called military communism in Russia. It is both legal and possible to buy bread without the booklets, or in excess of the prescribed quantity, by paying double prices. Bread booklets are issued only to certain definite classes of the population; to factory workers, office employees, artisans, rural teachers and agricultural experts, poor peasants with no grain stocks of their own and peasants in districts which suffered severely from drought.

Daily Rations of Bread

The so-called "non-toiling elements" in the cities and the great majority of the rural population must depend either on their own reserves or on the stocks of bread which are sold at enhanced prices.

Workers receive two pounds of bread a day on presenting their booklets, with an additional pound for each member of their families; the norm for employees is a pound a day. Two explanations are usually offered for the rationing; first, that there has been an abnormal demand for bread in the cities, much of which flows back into the peasant villages, where it is sold at speculative prices, and, second, that peasants living in the neighborhood of the cities have profited by the low price of baked bread, as compared with the high price of fodder, and placed their horses on a diet of bread instead of oats. Both these practices, it is argued, will be eliminated under the rationing system.

Eliminate Waiting Lines

In preparing the population for the introduction of the bread booklets the newspapers have argued that this system will eliminate waiting lines before the bread shops and interruptions in supply. During the first two or three days the lines seemed to increase rather than diminish; but this is perhaps due to the confusion which naturally accompanies the introduction of a new and rather complicated arrangement, under which people of different classes have different allotments of bread.

The ration of two pounds of bread a day for the manual worker and one pound for the office worker would seem ample, according to American or West European standards. But in Russia bread plays a big rôle in the popular diet and any effort to restrict its consumption, even though the restrictions be mild, arouses all sorts of misgivings and rumors. Moscow, with a population of 2,100,000 devours every day over 1638 tons of bread, while Berlin, with more than twice the Muscovite population, consumes only 1310 tons, making up with a more varied diet.

Australian Women Combine to Reduce High Cost of Living

Every Effort Is Taken in Commonwealth to Prevent Commercial Exploitation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A chain of Housewives' Associations is being forged around Australia having for their policy the maintenance of fair prices for home requirements. So vigorous has been the action of this organization that one newspaper has soundly praised the movement as likely to be a big factor in keeping down the cost of living in Australia.

There is no mincing of words in the policy of the South Australian Association as outlined by its president, Mrs. Olive Polkinghorne, who says the main plank is the protection of the consumer against commercial exploitation.

Very often, it is complained, prices that have been advanced do not come down until there is an agitation about it. The association is divided into subcommittees which are responsible for various departments of the work. It has only to be proved to the entire satisfaction of all that certain prices are not justified, and the rallying cry is called. First a public meeting is arranged and well advertised where members are advised and instructed. A majority vote is taken to determine the next step. If the matter is a local one it is dealt with by the state body, but if it be one which involves the other states, the presidents of the housewives' associations are communicated with, and their views obtained. If they are all found to be of one view concerted action is taken throughout Australia.

"It will thus be seen," explains Mrs. Polkinghorne, "that none of these bodies will be easily bluffed, nor likely to be handicapped by a lack of information on subjects vital to the cause."

Student 'Rebellion' Against War Described at Educators' Meeting

"Motion Pictures From Dean's Office" Also Show Gain in Democracy—Religious Teachers Agree Home Has No Substitute in Character Training

A world-wide determination that there shall never be another war, an increasing application of democratic ideals to everyday life and an unshakable insisistence upon knowing the opinions of others—these are the dominant trends in college thinking today, Mrs. Lucy J. Franklin, dean of women at Boston University, told the New England section of the Religious Education Association, meeting at Harvard University, May 1, for two days' study of character education as a community responsibility.

Tendencies of student life are making deans and college presidents happy, and rightly so, Dean Franklin said, supporting this view by contrasting the student of 20 years ago with the one of today, and finding a striking improvement, judged by the "moving pictures of college life reeled off" in the office of a dean.

More Democratic

"Young people of the college age are more democratic than ever before," she said. "This democracy centers about the resolve that there shall not be war again in the world. From Amsterdam to Des Moines students are agreed on permanent international peace.

"Twenty years ago the dean had to give a plan, work it out in detail, and then follow it through. Not so today. A suggestion is enough—the initiative of students will carry the work through—and with improvements. This means the developing of independent thought and open frankness which prepares them for a part in solving the problems of the home."

The new freedom on the campus and in the classroom has its negative side, Dean Franklin pointed out. She characterized the most troublesome student as the unthinking one, who demands complete mental and physical freedom without being willing to take the accompanying responsibility.

The "Siamese Twins"

Self-expression and self-control she described as twin factors in character-building, twins which must never be separated.

Prof. A. A. Capone of Northeastern University said character traits are largely the result of vocational adjustment.

How an effort is being made in the Boston public schools to teach children that fears can be controlled was described by Prof. W. F. Linehan of the Boston Teachers' College.

Prof. A. J. William Myers of Hartford Seminary, who represented the Christian church in an assessment of present-day programs of character education, said that nothing can take the place of loving, exemplary and wise-living parents, a view shared by Rabbi Samuel Wock of Temple Israel, Boston, who in presenting the Jewish view held the school powerless to build character without co-operation in the home.

GORDON SELFRIDGE'S NEW POST

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—H. Gordon Selfridge has been elected President of the National Association of Trade Protection Societies, an organization representing 40,000 British traders.

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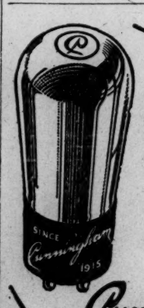
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Troop 2 Cleans Up

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

Part I

"THEY'VE gone and given us the worst part of town to clean up," grumbled Bud. "What sort of a chance to win that camping trip shall we have, competing against troops that can get people to fix up their places?"

"If you're willing to work hard enough you'll have the best kind of a chance," declared Scoutmaster Moore, "for the simple reason that there's more room for improvement in the district assigned to Troop 2 than in almost any other part of town. And the rating is based entirely on the amount of improvement made, not on which district looks the best at the end of the clean-up campaign."

"That's so," said Jerry, leader of Beaver Patrol, with reviving enthusiasm. "If we all pitch in and do the work ourselves, we'll be so far ahead of the rest of them at the end of the campaign that they won't even be able to see our dust!"

"And it'll be some dust!" prophesied Walter.

"Also tin cans, rubbish, weeds, ashes AND work!" Bud added glumly.

"But just think of that camping trip," reminded Keith, who was leader of Bob White Patrol of which Bud was a member. "It would be worth cleaning up two South Sides to win that."

"And you can tell 'em we're out to win!" Jerry asserted.

"And we will, too!" came the stanch boast of Kewpie, the troop's youngest tenderfoot.

It was with this purposeful optimism that Troop 2 tackled the clean-up job that confronted them.

A Spur for Cragsville's Scouts

The clean-up campaign had been launched by the Chamber of Commerce of Cragsville in an effort to stimulate the townspeople to do their part in cleaning up and beautifying the town. Certain districts had been assigned to the various Boy Scout troops and an award of a week's camping trip offered to the troop making the greatest improvement in their district. The owner of a mountain tourist camp had donated his camping grounds for the purpose and when the Scouts heard the news, every troop in Cragsville set out to win the award.

Troop 2 especially coveted the camping trip because it would afford an opportunity to carry on the out-of-door projects that had been prohibited by the limitations of their regular meeting place on the top floor of the newspaper building. It was this prospect that added zest to the efforts of the 12 Scouts who started valiantly forth early Monday morning on their project of cleaning up the South Side. And in spite of the almost hopelessly cluttered and run-down condition of the district, the boys tackled their task with such conquering enthusiasm that at the end of three days the South Side had undergone a striking transformation.

The South Siders, heretofore too discouraged by the accumulation of rubbish and weeds surrounding them to attempt improvement, were roused to an unprecedented ambition by the zealous accomplishments of the Scouts. Obodoff, one of the householders, offered to haul off to the town's official dump heap all the rubbish and junk the boys collected from the district, in exchange for their help in cleaning up his premises. Weeds were cleared out, trees trimmed, fences straightened, yards tidied up, and several of the more enterprising owners even painted their houses. Only one South Sider refused to let the clean-up campaign affect his premises, which were bounded on the south by the city limits and an acre tract of land known as the Dillon place.

"Don't you come talking clean-up to me," he rasped. "My property will stay just as it is till Dillon clears out that dump of his. As long as I have to put up with his junk pile I guess the rest of them can put up with mine."

Following this rebuff, Troop 2 met for consultation.

A Tough Proposition

"Mr. Benzig won't do a thing to his place unless the Dillon place is cleaned up," reported Jerry.

"Well, why worry!" scoffed Bud. "Just look at what we've done to our district. We're a mile ahead of any of the other troops as it is."

"I think myself we've got a pretty good chance of winning that camping trip," admitted Jerry. "But this clean-up campaign is for improving the appearance of the town as much as possible, and both the Benzig and Dillon places are sure in need of improvement. As I see it, it's up to us to get that Dillon place cleared out, so that Benzig will consent to clean up his property."

"But that's outside our district," objected Bud.

"What if it is?" demanded Keith. "It's the first thing people see when they come in from the south on the highway, and it gives them a wow of an impression of our town, now doesn't it!"

"But what can we do about it?" Slim Arnold questioned. "They've been after Dillon for years trying to get him to fix the place up and he says he isn't going to sink any more money in it. It's so near the railroad tracks that no one will rent it or buy it and he says he loses in his taxes on it as it is."

"But if we offered to clean it all up without its costing him anything, he might let us go ahead," said Jerry.

"I'm for trying it anyway," Keith responded. "How about the rest of you fellows?"

Everyone but Bud voiced an immediate willingness to undertake the job.

"Well, if all the rest of the troop want to do it, I guess I'll have to be willing, too," Bud complied resignedly. "But I sure do feel fed up on tin cans and weeds and inner tubes and things. And there's a million of each on that Dillon place."

"Divided by 12, that won't be too many apiece," laughed Jerry. "Keith and I will beat it out to Dillon's ranch on our bikes and see if we can get his permission to go ahead. Then if we all pitch in tomorrow morning we can have everything looking right by Saturday. We'll be back to report in an hour."

Jerry and Keith soon reached the ranch where Mr. Dillon lived, and stated their errand.

"We came to ask you for permission to clean up your property over on the South Side," said Jerry.

"Permission—and what else?" demanded Mr. Dillon suspiciously.

Jerry and Keith took turns explaining about the clean-up campaign and Mr. Benzig's refusal to clean up his place until the Dillon property was cleaned up.

"All right, go ahead," consented Mr. Dillon. "I reckon you can't do the place any harm and there's nothing on it I want so you may cart off everything on the premises, including the shack if you want to."

Triumphant over their success in gaining Mr. Dillon's permission, Jerry and Keith pedaled back to town as fast as they could to report to the rest of the troop, and plans were made for attacking the Dillon place.

(To Be Continued)

A Children's Cinema

All through the year, winter and summer, wet or fine, the Children's Cinema in the Stephney Central Hall, Commercial Road, London, offers two hours of pure joy to the children of one of the most congested parts of the city.

There is no need to advertise this wonderful cinema, which was opened by Princess Mary in 1922, for the young people pass on the glad news to each other, and every evening at 5 o'clock a long queue of some of the poorest of London's children is waiting with eager anticipation. Many children have walked long distances and cheerfully carried smaller brothers and sisters with them.

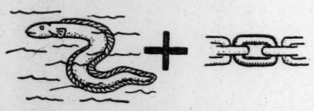
When the doors are opened each child pays the admittance charge of one penny to see films that have been specially chosen for them. Humorous pictures of Charlie Chaplin and Felix, the Cat, are shown, in addition to historical, nature and adventure pictures, and these small East End people always give their keen and reverent interest to religious films.

There is no money-making intention at the back of this venture. The cinema is not run for profit, but to give happiness to many thousands of children who would otherwise be running wild in London streets. It is part of the work of an inspired mission, at whose head there presides an idealist who loves children and in turn is loved by them.

Sum Puzzle

From the following sum:—

Subtract the sum below:—



W.P.K.

The remainder will be the name of a bird.

Book Puzzle

1. What girl, disguised as a boy, escaped from the Roundheads?
2. Of what knight was it said that "his strength was as the strength of ten because his heart was pure"?
3. What family was shipwrecked on a desert island?
4. Who found a silver mine?
5. What boy fell in with William Shakespeare's company of players?
6. What doll was very, very lonesome?
7. Who lived in the jungle with wild animals, and was known as their brother?
8. What noted spy during the Revolutionary War was General Washington's greatest help in gaining information? He passed on with everyone but Washington believing he was a traitor to his country.

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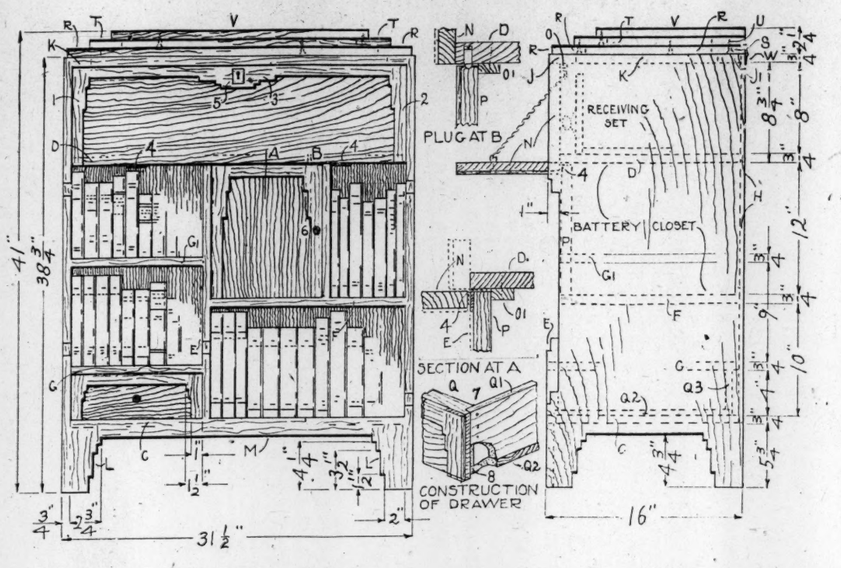

Modernistic Radio-Utility Cabinet

HERE is a project which should interest the home carpenters who live in apartments or other restricted quarters in which each piece of furniture must answer as many purposes as possible to justify the use of the floor space it occupies.

This cabinet is planned to accommodate any receiving set up to 30 inches in length and 8 inches in height. If a smaller set is used fillers for the ends and the top may be made and finished to match the rest of the case, or the cabinet may be made shorter, for the construction will be the same in any case.

A phonograph may be placed in the case instead of a radio set, or if the case is made a little longer, a medium-size radio set and a phonograph may both be accommodated.

If an all-electric set is used the battery closet may be fitted to receive other things, such as sewing and mending accessories. The drawer will always be a convenience and the bookshelves. The top makes an excellent shelf except when it is necessary to reach the inside from above, when the cover may easily be raised.

The case is not hard to make, for all the cuts are square excepting the miter joints of the cover which may be cut in a miter box. All of the cuts may be made by hand with simple tools if they are in good working condition. The visible surfaces and edges of each piece should be planed and sandpapered and corners accurately shaped. If preferred, every piece may be cut to exact size and shape at the mill and assembled at home. The case may be made of any easily worked wood.

In making the cabinet get out two ends ¾ x 16 x 38¾ inches, shape the edges and the bottoms. One shelf C, ¾ x 15⅝ x 30 inches, one shelf D, ¾ x 14⅝ x 30 inches, and one partition E, ¾ x 15⅝ x 23½ inches, the edge of which must be shaped as shown, come next. Then one shelf F, ¾ x 14⅝ x 17¾ inches, one shelf G, ¾ x 15⅝ x 11½ inches, and one shelf G1, ¾ x 14⅝ x 11½ inches. Smooth and sandpaper, lay out positions of the various pieces and assemble accurately, using 6d finish nails set well below the surface.

Make a three-ply veneer back, a board back or a back of pressed fiber wall board H, ⅜ x 30 x 33 inches, and square the case with it, nailing it with 4d common nails into the back edges of the shelves. Make front and back top edges J and J1 ¾ x 2½ x 30 inches and two furrings K ¾ x 2 x 10½ inches and nail them securely in place.

Cut and shape two feet L, ¾ x 2¾ x 5¾ inches, and one stretcher M, ¾ x 1 x 24½ inches (verify). Glue and nail in place and smooth to a uniform surface. The flap N, ¾ x 8¾ x 30 inches, should be cut to size and reliefs 1 and 2, 3-16 x 1½ x 8¾ inches and 3, 3-16 x 1¾ x 27 inches (verify) shaped, glued sparingly and fastened iwth ⅞ inch No. 17 brads. Hang with 1¾ inches medium wide brass butts as at 4; fit a mortised cupboard lock or other fastening at 5. A plug described at B with knob may be used if preferred, and this is the simplest way. Support the flap when open with chains placed about as shown. Make a stop O, ⅜ x 1 x 30 inches and brad in place.

The battery door P, ¾ x 10 x 12 inches, with two relief strips 3-16 x 1½ x 12 inches and one 3-16 x 1 x 7 inches (verify) should be made as shown and hung with 1½-inch medium brass butts. Place a stop strip ¾ x 1 x 10 inches at O1, a ⅝-inch spring plug at B and a brass or wooden knob at 6.

The drawer front Q, ¾ x 4 x 11½ inches should be made and each end rabbeted as at 7 to receive the sides Q1, ½ x 3⅝ x 15 inches. The bottom of the front should be rabbeted at 8, ⅜ x ⅝ inch to receive the bottom Q2, ⅜ x 15 x 11½ inches.

Make the back Q3 ½ x 3½ x 10½ inches and assemble the drawer using 1½-inch No. 16 brads. Make two relief pieces 3-16 x 1½ x 4 inches and one piece 3-16 x 1 x 8½ inches (verify); glue and brad in place. Fit the drawer, rubbing the sides and the bottom with hard soap or paraffin wax so it will slide freely. Place the knob as shown and fasten a block on the back of the drawer so that it will not be pushed in too far.

The cover may be made of three boards but they will be heavy and likely to warp. Instead we will make two mitered frames and one wide top board. For frame R, one front ¾ x 3 x 31 inches mitered both ends, two ends ¾ x 13 x 5⅜ inches, mitered one end and one square end back S, ¾ x 3 x 25 inches. Frame T, one front ¾ x 3 x 27 inches, mitered ends, two ends ¾ x 3 x 13¾ inches, mitered one end and back U, ¾ x 3 x 21 inches.

Assemble each frame by gluing the joints and driving ½ x 1-inch corrugated iron fasteners across them on the under side so they cannot be seen from the top. Sandpaper visible surfaces. Make the top V, ¾ x 11½ x 23 inches and fasten frames T and P to the under side with 1¼-inch No. 9 screws as suggested. Place 2½-inch butts at W.

Inspect carefully and remove all surface blemishes and soiled places. If a stained finish is desired, stain, give three coats of thin shellac, putying the nail holes with colored putty after the first coat. Rub each coat with 4-0 sandpaper and finish with wax. However, painting or lacquering in selected colors is more in harmony with the design of the cabinet.

Current Events

King George's Message

IF YOU have not already seen King George's message to the British Nation expressing gratitude for his recovery, you will enjoy reading it:

"As month after month went by," he said in part, "I learned of the widespread and loving solicitude with which the Queen and I were surrounded. I was able to picture to myself the crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates, and to think of the still greater number of those who, in every part of the Empire, were remembering me with prayers and good wishes. Realization of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life.

"It was an encouragement beyond description to feel that my constant and earnest desire had been granted—the desire to gain the confidence and affection of my people. My thoughts have carried me even further than this. I cannot dwell upon the generous sympathy shown to me by unknown friends in many other countries without a new and moving hope. I long to believe it possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear no longer exceptional: when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship.

"I hope this message may reach all those, even in the remotest corners of the world, from whom I have received words of sympathy and good will."

Edison Looks for a Successor

Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, is looking for a successor. Within the next few months he hopes to find an American schoolboy who will have the capability to carry on the work he has started. And he has decided on a systematic plan for discovering this successor.

The Governor of each state as well as the commissioners of the District of Columbia will each be asked to choose one student showing outstanding ability in natural science subjects during the school year, 1928-1929. The names must be sent in to Mr. Edison by July 1.

Early in August, each of the winners will be given a free trip to the Edison laboratories, and then they will be faced with a questionnaire prepared by Mr. Edison himself. Each of the state winners, whether successful or not, will receive an Edison radio-phonograph.

The Mail Bag

Budapest, Hungary

Dear Editor:

I read the Mail Bag of The Christian Science Monitor every time and have found it very interesting. I am a young college girl of 17 years of age, and I should like to correspond with young girls of my age in foreign countries.

I am living in Budapest, the capital of Hungary. I am learning English with a great ardor, in order to have a contact with young people abroad. I am much interested in sports, music, arts and I read many books. I am making many photos; therefore, I should like also to exchange pictures.

I can correspond in German, in French, and even in Hungarian as well as in English. I have several Hungarian school fellows who wish also to correspond with young people in foreign countries. Therefore, I beg you to help me to get in connection with the young readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Olga K.

[That is quite easy, Olga, and no doubt you will get many answers to your letter.—Ed.]

Saloniki, Greece

Dear Editor:

It is really a great pleasure for me to find that there is a way to correspond with boys even of far-off countries, by means of the Mail Bag.

I am 17 years old, and I attend an American school over here. We have The Christian Science Monitor in our school library, and so I often read it. One day when I paged it, my attention was turned to the Children's Corner and the Mail Bag. I read it carefully and then I comprehended that it was a way to correspond with boys whom we do not know, but with whom we might have acquaintance by letter.

I wish that I might hear from a boy in the United States, one in Germany, and one in China or Japan. And be sure, the moment I get an answer it will cause me a great joy and make me feel grateful ever.

Etyemezian H.

Berne, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

Reading regularly the Young Folks' Page in the Monitor, I should be glad to receive addresses from stamp collectors for I intend to distribute the remainder of my collection among the Mail Baggers of the Monitor. Some time ago I broke up my collection, but I still have a number of stamps for beginners that will also serve as space fillers for advanced collectors. I don't want to correspond, as my time is limited, but I hope to give joy to some unknown boys. Correspondence in German, French or English. Rob F.

Lyman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. We live near Lyman, a very small place, but it was at one time a large oil field town.

No doubt many of the Mail Bag readers know about 4-H Club work. It is very interesting. I was in the poultry judging last year and won a free trip to the State Federation Poultry Show. I also won prizes and money with my poultry. We have our club rally at Pawhuska, where clubs from every county meet and put on programs. We go and stay all day and have the best of times. In Sep-

(Continued on Next to the Last Page)

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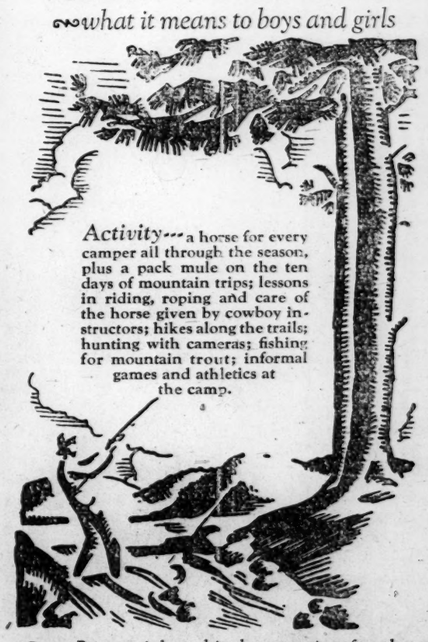

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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

A New French "Tristan"

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE legend of Tristan and Isolde—because it is one long love duet—has more than all others tempted composers. But Wagner seized this subject with such a grip that none had dared attack the theme afresh.

The appearance of the vivid book by Joseph Bédier, restoring its true ethnical character to the old French tale, gave back a little courage to French musicians. Debussy was seriously inclined to extract a score from the legend thus transformed. When he rejected the idea, Paul Ladmirault in his turn took up this redoubtable task and wrote the Preludes, Entr'actes and Melodrames for the piece that Louis Artus had taken from Bédier's book.

During this time, a modest professor of the Confolens College collected beneath his lamp the most harmonious words and most discriminating rhymes to compose, with the story of Tristan, the libretto of a lyric drama that might inspire a French musician. This professor was called Joseph Larribau. He was a Parnassian, respectful of the laws of the most impeccable prosody, but he was at the same time a sensitive artist who, in making his harmonious verses, did the work of a musician. He passed away six months ago, leaving admirable manuscripts and in particular this dramatic poem of "Yseult et Tristan," which the composer Aristide Martz has not realized in the form of lyric drama but has enriched with incidental music. And this "libretto" was of such a literary quality that the courageous company of "Comédiens Associés" has managed to give a vital, fervent performance which immediately won the support of the most exacting listeners.

Around the "Tristan" of Bédier and Artus, Paul Ladmirault wove a score of great merit. His skill consisted in not carrying the battle on to the same territory as Richard Wagner. It was not the same intimate lyricism, it was not the intensity of emotion that he wanted to interpret in his symphonic commentary. To complete the work of naturalization undertaken by the illustrious philologist, he impregnated the legend with French folklore. He gave it its popular atmosphere and color. His orchestra is there to complete the exterior décor and bathe the whole drama in the murmurs of the forest, streams and soil of old France.

Thus at the vital moment of the potion, it is a popular song expressing the feeling of the land and the period, and not a personal commentary, that will seal the bliss of the lovers. It is in this way throughout that the score is written, whether it be a question of evoking the wedding processions and dances, the royal fanfares, the accents of Brangien's harp or the forest filled with the song of birds. The delicious writing of the author of "Myrdhin" is known. His bridal interlude, where the exquisite influence of Gabriel Fauré, who was his master, is so discreetly and charmingly felt, will teach you what a thorough musician is this meditative Breton.

The score that Aristide Martz has written for the "Tristan" of Larribau is much less developed. Moreover, it received a much more summary presentation. It is only by a touching co-operation of disinterested good will that the dream of the professor-poet was made to live again for a few moments by haphazard means. It is then very difficult to judge definitely of a score thus presented, whatever may have been the zeal of those who did it. One may, however, perceive all the affectionate sincerity of this simple, straightforward inspiration, careless of the conventions of fashion; this honest, frank style that clearly expresses clear thoughts and says what he wants to say well. It is the ideal of the worker of the Middle Ages, the ideal of the good craftsman on stone or wood, the ideal of believing. Larribau knew well how to choose his collaborator.

Philadelphia Orchestra; A New Opera Conductor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The last concert of the season by the Philadelphia Orchestra was made up of "request" numbers, of which two of the three were not the winning numbers. The César Franck Symphony won the largest number of votes in the symphony class, but, as it was played at the concert next to the last, Mr. Stokowski substituted the Beethoven Fifth, which won second place. Also the Beethoven "Leonore" No. 3 Overture was decidedly the victor in the overture classification, but as Mr. Stokowski did not wish to play two Beethoven numbers in proximity, he substituted the winner of the second place, the overture to "Die Meistersinger." Among the miscellaneous works, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" won first place, as it usually does, and it was performed as the closing number of the concert.

The Wagner overture was not only very beautifully played by the members of the orchestra, but the web of polyphony was made exceptionally clear by Mr. Stokowski. The tone color was exceedingly rich without ever becoming forced or unduly loud.

The same finish marked the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven. The intensity of the first movement was brought out to the last degree, as was the lovely song of the slow movement, although in this section of the symphony Mr. Stokowski's tempo seemed a trifle slow, especially at the beginning of the movement. The Scherzo was very finely done, notably the brilliant passage for the violoncellos and the contrabrasses, which marks the theme of the Trio, and the triumphant finale formed a fitting close.

The climax of the concert, however, came after the intermission with the Rimsky-Korsakoff symphonic suite. This has been one of the "warhorses" of the Philadelphia Orchestra, ever since Mr. Stokowski's advent as conductor, although for the last few seasons it has not appeared so frequently upon the regular symphony programs as it did formerly. It was superbly played, especially the great solo passages for flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon and horn, and Mr. Mischakoff played the elaborate solo violin part with great taste and beautiful tone.

At both concerts the retiring concertmaster was received with great applause when he made his appearance upon the stage.

The Curtis Institute of Music, endowed by Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, with $12,500,000, and the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, one of the three local opera companies, have affiliated. The announcement was made jointly by Mrs. Bok and by Mrs. Joseph Leidy, president of the opera company.

Emil Mlynarski, the Polish composer, violinist and conductor, will come to Philadelphia at the beginning of the next season to assume the conductorship of the opera company and also to take charge of the orchestra classes at the Curtis Institute of Music. This change was made necessary by the fact that Dr. Artur Rodzinski, assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the head of the orchestra department at the institute and the conductor of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company, has accepted the position of permanent conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra.

The announcement points out that the combination of the artistic and financial resources of the two organizations will permit operatic performances of high standards. Next season the scope of the opera company will be considerably enlarged, with a program of 30 performances, of which about 15 will be given in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia.

In addition to singers from the Curtis Institute of Music, negotiations are under way for the appearance of Mary Garden, Dusolina Giannini, John Charles Thomas and other of similar standing in the principal rôles.

Eisenstein's New Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—S. M. Eisenstein, Russian film director who made "Potemkin," has been at work for some time on a new film, "The General Line." In 1927, when the Soviet political policy was "all power to the peasants," Eisenstein started making his film with that policy as basis. He revealed the growth of the Russian village from its primitive state to a more civilized community through the introduction of agricultural machinery. He showed the ignorant Russian peasant awakening under the influence of Socialism.

Last fall the film was practically finished. With the aid of valuable apparatus, generously given to him by Douglas Fairbanks, Eisenstein began on the important work of "cutting." The film should have been ready for release this spring. But, unfortunately for Eisenstein's film, the general political situation in Russia had changed during the making of the film. The slogans "Industrialization," "Strength of Industry," "More Production by the Workers," have made the village and the peasant recede into the distance.

So when the completed film was shown in December at a private performance, political leaders present found the political tendency of the film unsuitable and untimely. It was felt that the peasant and the village did not represent the whole of Russia. The workers in the towns had been left out.

So Eisenstein received orders to alter the film. He was told to make the factory workers and the town also a part of "The General Line." So this spring the Russian director goes to the industrial region of Russia, the Don Basin. Here he will take scenes of the huge industrial plants. This work will last well into the summer. The proposed trip of Eisenstein to Hollywood is postponed until the film is finished.

Music-Printing

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

BORIS Petrovich Jurgenson—before the revolution the head of the famous music-publishing firm of B. Jurgenson, Moscow, and now one of the leading specialists in this field—has recently issued in Moscow a book entitled "An Outline of the History of Music-Printing." It comprises 192 closely printed pages of Russian type, and proves to be a very valuable addition to the 15 or 20 works forming the world literature on the subject. The following brief summary of Jurgenson's book will give us a very interesting sketch of the development of music-printing from the time of its invention to the present day.

Music began to be printed in the second half of the fifteenth century, the precise date being the year 1471. It does not appear to have been a special, entirely independent form of the graphic art, but an adaptation, either of the method of engraving (discovered about the year 1422), or of the use of movable types invented by Gutenberg in 1450 or thereabouts. Previous to the invention of music-printing, and in the early years of book printing, church music books were produced by a combination of printing and manuscript—the text was printed and staves were ruled above it, on which the musical signs were written in Indian ink by hand. The text was printed in black and the staves were either in black or in red.

Use of Woodblocks

Music-printing, in the strict sense of the term, began from the moment when the work of the copyist was performed by means of engraved woodblocks. The method was as follows: the staves, printed beforehand, were exactly reproduced on a linden-wood block of the same size and thickness as the printing type. The musical signs were written on the staves, and then the whole of the surface of the block round these signs was evenly and accurately cut away with a chisel. The result was a wood-engraving in relief, from which the music was printed by the ordinary typographical process. The first music was therefore put through the press twice, or three times if the text was printed in black, the staves in red, and finally the notes in black. Octaviano Scotto's "Missale" was produced by this method at Venice, in 1482. Scotto is regarded as the foremost of the group of music-printers who employed blocks engraved in relief.

An Italian, Ottaviano dei Petrucci, invented a method of printing mensural music by means of movable metal characters or types, set up similarly to those used for printed matter. In 1498 he obtained from the Venetian authorities the exclusive rights in his invention for a period of 20 years. But a double printing was still required—one for the staves and the other for the notes. The invention was perfected by the French punch-engraver, Pierre Haultin, who, about the year 1525, began casting the musical signs together with the portions of the staves occupied by them, double printing being thereby avoided. Haultin's method must be considered as definitely establishing the system, which exists to this day in the form it assumed after it had been perfected by the Leipzig printer, Johann Gottlob Immanuel Breitkopf, in 1754. The contemporary printer's case comprises 269 different signs and represents an intricate typographical mosaic, so to speak.

Instrumental Music

These types have always been used chiefly for choral music with a verbal text, or for theoretical treatises in which the simultaneous printing of the music and the text is essential. For instrumental music, however, the method of engraving has been and is used, with very rare exceptions. Since wood proved to be an unsuitable material, copper was substituted. But metal required to be incised and not engraved in relief. The first attempt in this direction came to us in the work of Theodoricus Tzwyvel of Münster; it belongs to the year 1523, and is an example of reversed printing, in which the notes are white on a black ground. This is due to the fact that the typographical press had accustomed the first music-printers to apply the ink to the surface of the engraved block with a roller, as some French printers still do in the case of music proofs. It was some time before it occurred to them that it would be better to rub the ink into the incised lines of the engraved copper plates with a soft dabber. The first of the masters to adopt this method was the Roman music-printer and musician, Simone Verovio, who applied it in 1586.

The modern process dates from this discovery, which, as we shall see, underwent considerable improvements. In 1730, three Englishmen, John Cluer, John Walsh and Richard Meares, substituted soft pewter plates for copper, and the ordinary burins with which they had engraved the latter were replaced by small punches of hardened steel. By means of these they punched on the plates the frequently recurring musical signs (the heads of the notes, clefs, signs of alteration, figures, etc.), as well as the text. Strange though it may seem, this invention, now adopted everywhere, spread very slowly, and the great German music-publishing firm, Breitkopf & Härtel, did not introduce it until 1800.

Lithography

In 1796 Alois Senefelder of Prague invented lithography, and after a series of experiments at printing from notes written on the stone by hand or by means of special dies corresponding to the engraver's punches (an analogous method is now used by the Universal Edition, Vienna, for printing orchestral scores), the idea was conceived of combining engraving with lithography, by transferring the notes from the original plates to the stone. For this purpose the following method is employed: the metal plate is engraved with the music to be printed from it (the notes being reversed, just as the type is reversed in setting letterpress); the typographic ink is then rubbed into the lines and a direct impression taken on special transfer paper; this is reversed on the lithographic stone, from which again direct prints of the musical work are obtained.

Printing directly from the engraved plates was done with a hand press. The application of lithography to music-printing, however, made it possible to adapt the rapid-printing typographic machines to this purpose—a result which was achieved by Karl Gottlieb Roeder, in 1863. This method was in general use until the twentieth century, when it was discovered that the lithographic stone could be replaced by thin sheets of zinc. As these could be bent, it proved feasible to construct a rotary press, which works several times faster than the ordinary "flat" printing press. With the invention of the offset rotary machine, printing from a special gutta-percha belt to which the impressions from the zinc are transferred, the output has been increased tenfold, and instead of the 5000 or 6000 impressions produced by the rotary press, we now get 60,000 or more per working day from the offset rotary machine.

This is briefly the story of the progress of music-printing technique as set forth in B. P. Jurgenson's book. But it is only one side of this extremely interesting and complicated question. As interesting, if not more so, is its social side, which lack of space prevents my introducing here. I will only remark that piracy has always been the greatest obstacle to the development of music-printing. By "piracy" I mean the deliberate reprinting of successful works, due to the lack of a rational regulation of the rights of composer and publisher. The normalizing of the relations between them and between one publisher and another did as much for the advancement of music-printing as all the technical inventions put together.

(Translated by S. W. Pring.)

Bach's B Minor Mass Heard in Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles Oratorio Society presented the Bach B minor Mass under the baton of John Smallman in Shrine Auditorium, April 20. Any choral organization fortunate enough to claim Mr. Smallman as conductor need make no further promise of excellence, and thus only a hall as large as the Shrine Temple can accommodate the thousands who attend the Oratorio Society's concerts, the latest of which was a magnificent example of the art of choral singing.

Beginning at 4:30 in the afternoon, the first half of the Mass was given before an intermission that allowed for a dinner hour; the second part commenced at the usual concert time.

The outstanding numbers were the "Cum Sancto Spiritu," the conclusion of the Gloria and the close of Part 1, its glorious fugue pouring out in a procession of voices that seemed never to reach their ultimate power; the contrasting "Crucifixus" in the Credo, sung with hushed emotion, its unaccompanied closing bars fading away, poignant with grief, and the thrilling sixpart "Sanctus" near the end of the mass, sung with a freshness of tonality that was amazing.

Instead of the usual single solo voices, Mr. Smallman elected to put four well equipped singers in each solo part, their unisons being particularly well blended. This plan was perhaps more feasible in such a large auditorium, and certainly more satisfactory than anything but the greatest of soloists, which for Bach are difficult to obtain. The duet for two soprano parts, "Christe eleison," was so exquisitely sung as to deserve special mention. Mr. Smallman makes no claims as an orchestral conductor, but with the aid of a sizeable group of Philharmonic musicians and Dr. Ray Hastings at the organ and Lorna Gregg at the piano, the instrumental support was eminently satisfactory.

The fourteenth and last pair of Los Angeles Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra concerts, given April 25 and 26, under Alfred Hertz, began with a Bach Suite, arranged for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood. The various numbers, taken for the most part from the Well Tempered Clavichord for piano, sounded surprisingly modern and were played with a mellowness and ingratiating tone quality most refreshing.

The program ended with the Tchaikovsky "Manfred" Symphony, which, in contrast to the Bach number, is already fading and—excepting the last few pages of a magnificent climax passage with organ—presents not much more than some high-grade salon music. Between these two numbers came the "Firebird" Suite of Stravinsky, in which both conductor and men exhibited a virtuosity of a high degree, resulting in a thrilling performance.

Neighborhood Playhouse Annual Dance Programs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Manhattan Opera House, beginning April 26, five dance programs are offered by the Neighborhood Playhouse actors and dancers, under the direction of Irene Lewisohn, and the Cleveland Orchestra, under the conductorship of Nikolai Sokoloff.

During many seasons at the Neighborhood Playhouse, Miss Irene Lewisohn provided unusual productions that were memorable items in New York's entertainments. Her removal to the Manhattan Opera House offers means for a larger and more elaborate presentation of her artistic ideas.

In the chief work of the evening, Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Ein Heldenleben," the orchestral performance was supplemented by pantomimic interpretation of the various episodes in the hero's life. Martha Graham and Charles Weidman in the central parts gave performances so imaginative and technically resourceful that they justified Miss Lewisohn's way of visualizing the Strauss composition.

Georges Enesco's "Rumanian Rhapsody No. 1" offered a setting for a brilliant group of folk dances, handsomely costumed and danced by Doris Humphrey, Blanche Talmud, Ronny Johansson and Felicia Sorel. J. Blake Scott came to the fore in a presentation of Charles Griffes' tone poem, "The White Peacock," which was performed some years ago at the Neighborhood Playhouse on Grand Street. A large audience at the Manhattan manifested enthusiastic enjoyment of the whole program.

A change of bill Monday brought Miss Lewisohn's additions of miming and dancing to Ernest Bloch's "Israel," "Fêtes," and Borodin's "On the Steppes of Central Asia," and dances from "Prince Igor." This program comprised the first presentation of the Playhouse in this enlarged medium last year.

Cleveland Orchestra Has $6,000,000 Foundation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—Plans are already being drawn for the new symphony hall made possible for Cleveland by the $1,000,000 gift of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Severance, augmented by the endowment fund and the maintenance fund secured by the orchestra campaign, which resulted in a foundation of $6,000,000. The Cleveland Orchestra is welcomed by Western Reserve University as the thirteenth member of the educational group clustered at University Center. The new hall will serve the needs of the other members of the group for public meetings and functions of the scholastic year.

The final program of the symphony season drew large audiences to the symphonic pair. For it Nikolai Sokoloff chose numbers displaying the virtuosity of the orchestra. First came the Tchaikovsky "Pathétique," much beloved by the Cleveland audience, its romantic strains interpreted with an emotional sympathy that has, however, become somewhat more restrained in the 11 years of its frequent performance under our Russian conductor. Next the "Don Juan" of Strauss was played with great brilliancy. Enesco's first Rumanian Rhapsody brought a much needed relaxation and closed in happy mood a season of splendid achievement for the beginning of the second decade in the history of the orchestra.

The Dayton Choir in London

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE visit of the Westminster Choir of Dayton, O., sponsored by its president, Mrs. Harry Elstner Talbott, was, we were told previously, a friendly gesture unprompted by any sense of competition or desire to force those comparisons which Shakespeare has described as odorous. This cordial approach and the figurative offer of 60-odd hands were reciprocated with all the more wormth at the Royal Albert Hall for being backed by admirable singing. Musically, the Dayton choralists never once tempted us to feel that distance sometimes endears friendship, and absence sweeteneth it. We had only to hear them to like and admire them.

In England—if a brief digression backward may be indulged—we have a long choral tradition, and history discloses some curious habits of our ancestors concerning the choir as an institution. How many of our own choristers, one wonders, have heard of the musical press-gang which operated in the sixteenth century? Yet it is recorded that there were officers armed with the awful warrant of the Royal Court, "empowering them to roam the country to visit all churches and cathedrals of the lesser sort in which choral singing was practiced, and to select and take away all boys 'with good breasts,' that is to say, with voices of more than ordinary excellence, for the service of the privileged choirs." Here is a rather pathetic extract from a poem by Thomas Tusser (1523-1580), an ex-choir boy who turned author:

What robes, how bare, what colledge fare,
What bread, how stale; what penny ale,
Then Wallingford, how wert thou abhor'd
Of silly boies.

Emphasis on Character

The choristers' press-gang, by the way, came from ancient Greece, where the Choragus, generally a wealthy Athenian, was allowed to press children, if their parents were reluctant to give them up. Nowadays, of course, the boot is on the other leg; it is the musician who employs a press gang armed with publicity to press the public.

The excellence of any choir depends largely on the vocal standards by which its personnel is recruited. The most inspired choral coach cannot manufacture vocal silk purses out of sows' ears; his raw material must embody its ultimate qualities. One was therefore rather astonished to learn in a conversation with Mrs. Talbott that voice is by no means the first or only consideration in choosing recruits for the Dayton Choir. Character, musicianship—the candidate must play an instrument—initiative and the capacity of leadership are qualifications just as essential as a good voice, if not more so; for the choir is a very important training organization. Drawn from every part of the United States, its members, men and women, are all potential choral leaders who have undergone a preparatory course at Dayton before entering the choir itself, which then provides the practical experience that enables them to organize, train, and lead their own choirs. Hence, as Mrs. Talbott strongly emphasized, the supreme importance of character.

A Virtue of Virtuosity

At the Royal Albert Hall one could not help wondering what Thomas Tusser and his contemporaries would have thought of our modern choral technique. Perhaps we ought not to feel too superior. There was a virtuosity in Tudor madrigal writing, a consummate handling of rhythm, which are inseparable from virtuosity of performance. As for color and quality of tone, if after reading diaries of the time one distrusts the Elizabethan nose, there is, considering their literature, architecture, and costumes, small ground for imagining that Tudor ears were less susceptible than Tudor eyes.

The Dayton Choir makes a virtue of virtuosity, while not wholly escaping the foibles so often associated with it. The conductor, Mr. John Finley Williamson, occasionally exceeds the speed limit, and both programs contained music that did not merit the attention of a choir of musicians—to say nothing of its listeners. One or two of these works quite deserved the adjectives which certain critics have stuck on them like hotel labels. The worst technical fault showed itself in a "cut" version of Bach's motet "Sing ye to the Lord," in which each unit in the florid legato passages sung on a sustained vowel was attacked separately and thus became a series of physical jerks. So much for the debit side of the critic's ledger. The opposite page shows a handsome balance.

Sensitiveness of Response

One was at once struck by the sensitiveness of response, the refinement and finish of the choir's singing. Even in an epoch of virtuoso orchestral and chamber music playing, interpreters often fail surprisingly in achieving the architectural qualities and relations known as proportion and balance. What we now term chording—the spacing out of notes in a chord—was an important element in the vocal writing of the sixteenth century, but how few choral (or orchestral) conductors remember that the slightest over-prominence or subordination of one part immediately changes the "color" of the whole chord! The balance which Mr. Williamson obtained from his singers was nearly always admirable. Their purity of diction also deserves high praise. Intonation and tone are alike excellent—the basses being particularly good.

For the present writer the first thrill came when the soprano soloist, Lorean Hodapp, began to sing "Going Home," a choral arrangement of the Largo from Dvořák's "New World" symphony. Whether the hall flattered the tone or not, one enjoyed a minute or two of sheer loveliness of sound. Lucky, indeed, the country where a singer of such charm, accomplishment and voice is content to sing in a choir. All the other soloists were good. The items which left the deepest impression here were the arrangements of traditional Negro melodies. These are representative of a genuine and fascinating art, and conductor and choir extracted for us the very essence of their full exotic flavor.

In congratulating Mr. Williamson may one plead for more works with a dash of dissonance when the choir visits us again? It is true that in Europe we have a "back-to-the-kindergarten" tendency labeled neo-diatonicism, but a whole afternoon of the old diatonic harmony is like a long banquet of boiled potatoes without salt. Unless choralists and their audiences are content to linger in nineteenth century backwaters instead of entering the swift stream of contemporary music, it is, to swap metaphors while crossing the river, the positive duty of every live choir to sow seeds of discord.

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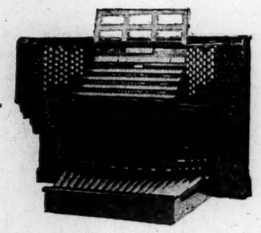

THE invention of the "Swell" by Abraham Jordan, in 1712, was an important step in the development of the organ.

It was advertised in the Spectator of February 8, as follows: "Whereas Mr. Abraham Jordan, senior and junior, have with their own hands, joinery excepted, made and erected a very large organ in St. Magnus's Church, at the foot of London Bridge, consisting of four sets of keys, one of which is adapted to the art of emitting sounds by swelling the notes, which never was in any organ before: this instrument will be publicly opened on Sunday next. . . ."

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The Christian Science Monitor
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE HOME FORUM

Browsing Through Bartram

IT IS like some vague, half-forgotten dream come true to happen upon this rare piece of Americana, even though in reprint, on the shelves of the public library. When I set forth for the day I no more expected to encounter it in this form than in a priceless first edition of the eighteenth century with a Philadelphia or a London imprint. Though I have for some time wished to behold and enjoy its "floundering eloquence" of which Carlyle wrote to Emerson, I hardly expected to do so this side of the British Museum or at any rate the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Yet here it is before me like a bolt from the blue—and as floundering and as eloquent as could be desired—in my mid-western home. I can scarcely be other than grateful to the editor who is responsible for its inclusion in the apparently incomplete series known as An American Bookshelf.

Here it is called The Travels of William Bartram. This abridgment of the original title is not wholly a modern touch since Carlyle referred to it in his day as merely Bartram's Travels. Though I must admit it to be a more convenient form, still I hold it to be no improvement. There is so much flavor, so much of the spirit of the old-time travelers and writers in the original that I am sorry it was dispensed with without either explanation or apology. For the sake of those who may think likewise I set it down as I have found it in the notes of a most ardent admirer: "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the Extensive Territories of the Muscogulges, or Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Choctaws; containing an Account of the Soil and Natural Productions of those Regions, together with Observations on the Manners of the Indians."

This quaint title with which the first edition, Philadelphia, 1791, made its bow to the world I hold to be a most fitting introduction to the author and his works. No need to ask what manner of man or book after that. If the peculiar, much-lauded Bartram eloquence seems to be lacking in it, there is not long to wait. It blossoms forth in the Introduction proper where a whole page is devoted to the characteristics of the yellow Sarracencia and somewhat less to the "properties of the extraordinary Dionea muscipula." To a common reader like myself who am a lover of plants and flowers rather than a botanist, the recurring scientific nomenclature of the volume proves at first disconcerting, forbidding. I am shocked and chagrined to find how few of my familiar friends I am able to recognize in this guise. I stumble over such technical terms as "cordated appendage" and "incarnate lobes" and wonder whether to continue. However, I can and do appreciate "sportive vegetables" and am encouraged to go on. For there is much that I would see in this long-desired book.

Others have enjoyed it in spite of the obtruding nomenclature and so shall I. There is, I find, less of the technical than at first appears; or it may be that I become accustomed to it and learn that it does not matter. Names neither make nor mar the beauty of such a passage as this:—"What a beautiful display of vegetation is here before me! seemingly unlimited in extent and variety; how the dew-drops twinkle and play upon the sight, trembling on the tips of the lucid, green savanna, sparkling as the gem that flames the turban of the eastern prince. See the pearly tears rolling off the buds of the expanding Granadilla; behold the azure fields of the cerulean Ixea! what can equal the rich golden flowers of the Canna lutea, which ornament the banks of yon serpentine rivulet, meandering over the meadows; the almost endless varieties of the gay Phlox, that enamel the swelling green banks, associated with purple Verbena corymbosa, Viola, pearly Gnaphalium, and silvery Perdicium?"

As I browse through the pages, cropping the rare pabulum in a somewhat bovine manner, I am mindful of those features which give the book its unique position in the literary world—the gorgeous imagery that so attracted Wordsworth and Coleridge as to become promptly incorporated into some of their most famous lines. I find the description of a tremendous storm, a phenomenon of surpassing interest to the itinerant Bartram. This is followed in turn by numerous subtropical gales and tempests, characteristic of the region, of which the most notable are "the hurricane" of Part II, Chapter V, and "the extraordinary thunder gust" of Part III, Chapter V. It is in the latter that I discover the significant words,—"the hurricane comes on roaring"—which scholars who are wiser than I maintain is echoed by,—"And the coming wind did roar more loud," in The Ancient Mariner. Here, too, is "a vast river of etherial fire" which is said to have been reshaped in the same famous ballad,—

Like waters shot from some high crag,
The lightning fell with never a jag,
A river steep and wide.

The relationship between the quaint travel narrative and the poem thus becomes apparent. If Coleridge, who had never seen the ocean nor even crossed the Channel, must have a realistic equinoctial storm for his composition, here was the sum of it, as true and dependable as it was colorful and impressive. For my part, I am inclined to think that the honors are with Bartram. There is a poetry in his simple prose that even the master lyrist does not surpass.

As numerous and as impressive as the storms of the volume are the fountains which boast an illustrious counterpart in Kubla Khan. Bartram's "inchanting and amazing chrystal fountain," which was locally known as Six Mile Spring; his "incomparable nymphæum" called Manatee Spring, his Alligator Hole, his Great Sink, his many nameless fountains, so felicitously described, all have a share in the shaping of Coleridge's famous dream. Again it is possible to trace the connection with assurance. It is the Six Mile Spring (page 149) "which incessantly threw up, from dark, rocky caverns below, tons of waters every minute," that is undoubtedly of closest kin to "with ceaseless turmoil seething. . . . A mighty fountain momently was forced." Just six pages earlier in the narrative are "the balmy Lantana, ambrosial Citra, perfumed Crinum, perspiring their mingled odours, wafted through Zanthoxylon groves" which are as unquestionably the "many an incense-bearing tree" of Kubla Khan. Here it would seem it is Coleridge who surpasses in felicitous phrasing.

In these regions which Bartram found so enchanting, near neighbor to the aromatic groves and incomparable fountains, grew "the tall aspiring Gordonia lasianthus" which is as apparently the marvelous plant referred to in the tenth stanza of Wordsworth's Ruth:

He spake of plants that hourly change
Their blossoms, through a boundless range
Of intermingling hues;
With budding, fading, faded flowers
They stand the wonder of the bowers
From morn to evening dews.

And so I make my way through the delectable Bartram volume, seeking the notorious borrowings, sifting and comparing the original and the counterpart. Nothing pleases me more than the night scene on the Alatamaha River, beginning "How gently flow thy peaceful floods, O Alatamaha!" This, too, I learn has found a poetical setting in a lesser-known poem of Coleridge called Lewti, but originally most fittingly christened The Wild Indian's Love-Chaunt. I could wish it might have been spared, so beautiful it is as penned by the gentle botanist who gathered specimens unperturbed in the wilderness of Florida while a revolution brewed and broke in the Colonies of America. Did none of the volume's treasures escape the indefatigable Coleridge and Wordsworth? I seek in vain for such an omission—unless it be the "splendid fields of golden Oenothera" which I recognize as my friend the primrose. F. H.

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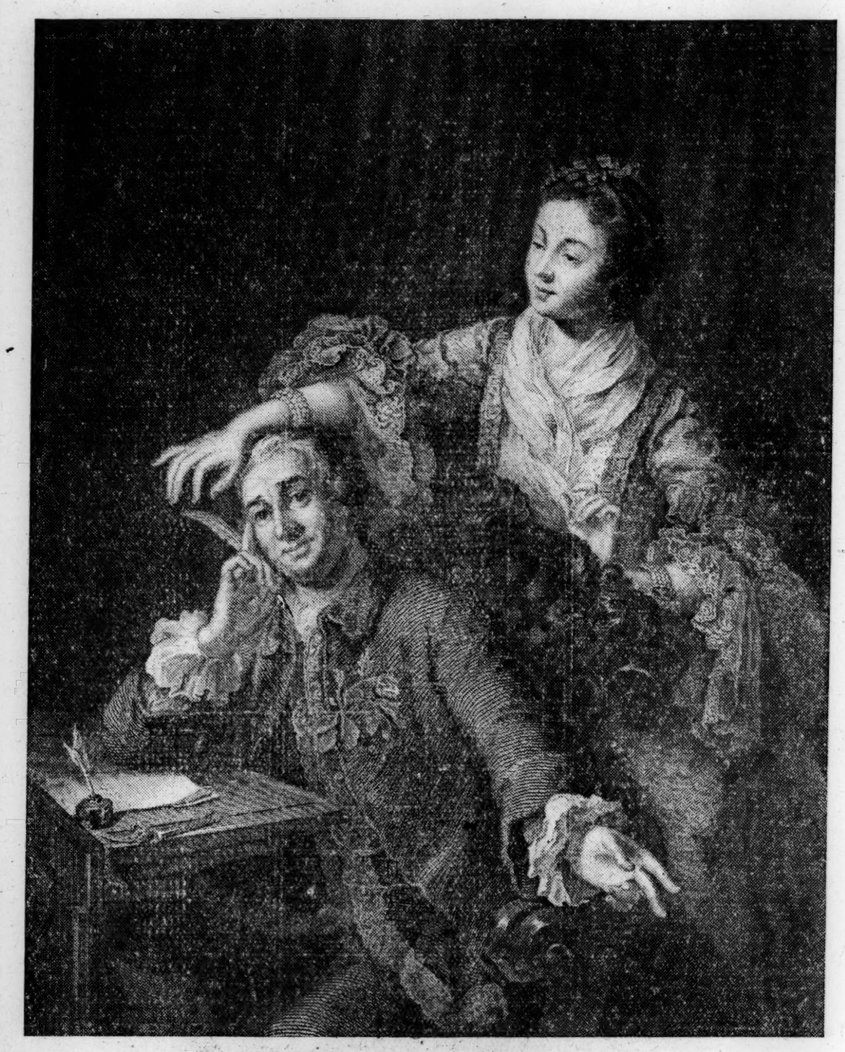
The Windmill Speaking

(To Don Quixote)

My honored sir, before you pick yourself
Up from the ground to mount that curious horse,
Let us speak calmly. There was no ill-feeling
On my part in the whole affair:
I but pursued my course.
Your fault is always to see personalities
In everything, even a cosmic force.

And could you not have looked behind appearances
And seen that brandished arms may lead to bread?
This obstinate rushing at surface characteristics
Does credit to your heart:
Not to your head.
Believe me, properly taken, my fan moves as lightly
As that Dulcinea's fan of whom you've read.

—ELIZABETH COATSWORTH, in "Compass Rose."



Garrick and His Wife. From the Painting by William Hogarth.

A Royal Book-Collector

Ptolemy II, the founder of Philadelphia, was in some ways a very remarkable man. He was immensely rich and grudged nothing that led to the fulfilment of his desires. His chief hobby was collecting manuscripts, his ambition being, according to Josephus, to get together "all the books that were in the habitable earth." In this laudable effort he was ably seconded by his librarian, Demetrius, who once suggested that he might have the Jewish books of the law, which were written in their own dialect, translated. The King had just asked him how many tens of thousands of books he had in his library and the librarian had replied that there were about twenty times ten thousand. The reply pleased the King, who wanted quantity as well as quality, and he approved the idea of having the books of the Jewish law translated to add to the number.

It was then suggested to Ptolemy that it would be most unsuitable to study the laws which, his Greek informers had learned "by particular enquiry," had been made by God himself—the God they too adored, although they called him Zeus—when so many Jews were still in captivity in Egypt. The King, with a cheerful and joyous countenance, asked how many captives there were, and when he heard that there were 'a few more than ten times ten thousand" he published a decree setting them free, and himself paid their ransom to their masters. In this way one hundred and twenty thousand Jews were repatriated who had been made prisoners by Ptolemy I and others. The number sounds as if it might be overstated, but it agrees with numbers given elsewhere.

Demetrius then wrote out a long memoradum setting forth the advantages of the affair, and he suggested the letter that the King was to write to the Jewish High Priest, which Ptolemy duly signed and sent off with the most wonderful presents, including a great quantity of jewels and a golden altar. The High Priest was naturally delighted to hear that so many Jews were to be set free and to receive such rich gifts in this unexpected manner; he made a suitable reply and sent the men who were to make the translations — six elders from each tribe, skilled in the law—according to Ptolemy's request.

When these learned men arrived in Alexandria they were received by the King, and feasted with him; Ptolemy even sent away the sacred herald and forbade the usual sacrifices to be made, merely asking the chief elder, Eleazer, to say grace. Eleazer complied, calling down a blessing on the generous King, and Ptolemy, amid the applause of the company, shed tears of joy. The Jews made the translation and were sent back loaded with presents, Eleazer having ten beds with silver feet, and furniture to match, besides rich garments, a crown, linen, dishes, and two golden cisterns that were to be dedicated to God.

Not only did Ptolemy do all this to enrich his library, but he spent twelve evenings in succession discussing the Jewish books with his guests, and his wide-minded and liberal outlook may be contrasted favourably with the intolerance of the Jews when they got possession of the Greek cities. — MRS. STEUART ERSKINE, in "The Vanished Cities of Arabia."

Many Ways of Speaking French

In the compound a peacock was stretching lazily, and the trees whispered with the passage of many birds. A young Laotian or Siamese was squatting on the veranda, and beyond him, at the gate, a group of children had gathered to stare curiously.

At my appearance he rose and saluted. He was a very splendid person in a lime-yellow jacket and a dark sampot; and in clearly enunciated French he informed me that he was one of the secretaries of the governor, and his Excellency, who had been apprised of my presence, would be glad to receive me at the Tribunal Indigène. I gave him my letters of introduction, instructing him to tell the governor I would see him in an hour. . . .

The road ran near the river, and on one side the stream gleamed in ruddy gold beyond the palm trunks, while on the other, houses crouched among the arrogant green plumes of the jungle. White dust powdered the road, and farther on it seemed to blend with the soiled pallor of lime-washed shops. In the clear sunlight, the town had an aspect of colour undiluted by anæmic civilized restraint. The people wore garments of Prussian blue, of purple, of orange and lime-yellow. . . .

His Excellency was a very gentle-looking Siamese, who went barefoot and wore a blue sampot and a white starched jacket like those of French officials. He smiled over gold-rimmed spectacles and led the way to chairs in the gloomy, barred-in house. Then . . . his Excellency began to talk.

There was one difficulty at the start. Although I had the governor's word for it that he spoke French fluently, and I thought I knew the language fairly well, we could not understand each other. He seemed very disturbed by this. Finally, in order to facilitate conversation and yet not offend him, I told his secretary to explain to his Excellency that there were many ways of speaking French, and that evidently he spoke one way and I spoke another; therefore would he permit his assistant, who knew the French that I knew, to translate for him? . . . This arrangement had its effect.

The letters said I desired to go to Wat Phu, the governor began.

Yes, I replied, I wished to study the ruins. A man who had been there had described them to me as resembling Angkor. It was not generally know that the Khmers built cities so far north in Siam as Laos, and if Wat Phu was the work of the Khmers, then it might yield further information about this people who rose and fell so spectacularly.

Very good; he hoped I would be successful. He himself knew little about Wat Phu, although it was not far away; in fact, he had never seen it. However, as the letters had requested him to extend every courtesy, he would assign his secretary to me, and undoubtedly he could help. Also he would be delighted to procure horses for me to use on the journey.

I told the secretary to thank his Excellency, and say, however, that instead of horses I preferred elephants.

Both the secretary and the governor stared.

Monsieur wished elephants? the young Laotian inquired incredulously. Why, the journey would require nearly two days by elephant, whereas a horse could make it in half a day!

Nevertheless, I replied, monsieur did desire elephants. As it happened monsieur was a very whimsical person, and as he had planned to go to Wat Phu on an elephant, he did not intend to be switched on to a horse at the last moment.

The secretary translated my speech.

Very well, agreed the governor. But how many elephants did monsieur desire?

Three, I said. That would be sufficient to carry monsieur, his servant, his Excellency's secretary and the supplies.

He was sorry, he apologized, but he could not get the elephants today; it would require a little longer, perhaps he could have them by tomorrow—or the day after that. — HARRY HERVEY, in "Travels in French Indo-China."

From "Lines on Salisbury Plain"

"Show me a country pleasanter than this country, or a land dearer than this land."
Waters flow here between reed-beds, the meadows are green in all seasons,
And they wander, these clear quiet waters, through arches built low of stone bridges;
They lie in their slender-cut channels, holding the sky among grasses;
Alders and rushes and sedges clothe thickly the banks of the river,
And willows are filled with the song, and the flitting of buntings and warblers. . . .

Flints lie here in the chalk soil, on the rabbit-worn side of a Barrow,
The flint that goes home to the hand grasp with grip that convinces of usage;
It lies by the side of the snail-shell, the frail broken thing of a moment;
And blue on the green of the Plain lies the ancient device of the Dew-pond,
With rooks perching large on its palings, a sheen on their wings in the sunlight. . . .

Below in the lush watered valley well furnished with round-headed elm-trees,
Stand cottages, deep in their gardens, with church tower, school-house and belfry,
Great barns having rafters of oak-wood contrived by our fathers before us;
Thatched are their weather-worn gables, and ample they are, and protective;
And clear flows the Bourne through the village, its channel grown greenly with cresses.

Here water-mills stand in the meadows, with thunder and clank of the mill-wheel,
The flooring is polished and shines, the ladders are bright with foot service,
Hard by the mill are the pollards, fern-laden and ruddy in winter,
And away on the ridge stands the rick, and the clover stack, darker and brittle.
Horses, set clear on the sky-line, are ploughing in quiet field labour.

—PAMELA GREY, in "The White Wallet."

The Tree

(From "Arne")

The tree stood ready with leaf and with bud.
"Shall I take them?" the frost said, it puffed itself up.
"No, dear, let them stay
Till blossom-time gay!"
Prayed the tree with a shiver from root to top.

The tree wore its blossoms, the birds all sung,
"Shall I take them?" the wind asked, it wafted and rung.
"No, dear, let them stay
Till berry-time gay!"
Prayed the tree, while its branches shivering hung.

The tree carried berries in a sun-kissed row,
"Shall I take them?" the maid said, so youthful, aglow.
"Yes, dear, don't inquire,
Take all you desire!"
Said the tree, bending welcoming branches low.

—BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSON. Translated from the Norwegian by KATHRINE AAGAARD.

Hogarth's Novel Vacation

HOGARTH'S pictures at first seem unappealing. He has not the fine, high faces of Gainsborough, the charm and grace of Reynolds' aristocratic raiments and draperies, nor the sensitive, feminine beauty of Romney's figures. His work is rugged, with a purposeful solidity and swiftness. He was a satirist, a humorist, a comedian; he was a dramatist, a moralist, and more; he was a man of high purpose as well as an artist of exceptional genius.

The last decade of the seventeenth century gave Hogarth to England and he remains her chronicler, for through his work as an engraver and painter, eighteenth century London has been preserved in its old houses and streets, in types of people, even in furniture and fashions. He painted the Green Park, the Mall and Rosamond's Pond, Covent Gardens, Cheapside, Charing Cross, Tottingham Court Road; the old houses on London Bridge and in Temple Bar. These, and many interiors have been the stage upon which appeared the actors in the satires and the moral plays he delighted to paint.

He was first a craftsman, a silver engraver. This employment he found too limiting to his ambition. He wished to become an artist, but elected that that royal road should be short and direct—wished, as a contemporary has recorded, "to draw well without drawing at all." Drawing from life, Hogarth reasoned, was too mechanical; copying "little more than pouring water from one vessel into another." Therefore, he trained his memory to retain the impressions he received, and instead of mechanically copying them on the spot, transferred them to canvas only after they had been molded by his thinking.

His attempts at historical painting proved not remarkably successful; then, finally, he found the mode of expression upon which rests his fame. In the Anecdotes of Hogarth, by himself, he writes:

"I turned my thoughts to a still more novel mode, viz., painting and engraving modern moral subjects, a field not broken up in any country or any age. . . . I wished to compose pictures on canvas, similar to representations on the stage. . . . I have attempted to treat my subject as a dramatic writer; my picture is my stage, and men and women my players."

So he painted the two Progresses, Marriage a la Mode, and several other series, disquieting but powerful presentations of the results of human foibles. Of still another series of Hogarth's prints, the "author," as he liked to call himself, records: "The leading point in these, as well as the two preceding prints, were made as obvious as possible, in the hope that their tendency might be seen by men of the lowest rank. Neither minute accuracy of design, nor fine engraving were deemed necessary, as the latter would render them too expensive for the persons to whom they were intended to be useful."

Hogarth was a contemporary of Fielding, Swift, Walpole, Gray, and on most friendly terms with Mrs. Piozzi. Among his most loyal friends was David Garrick, the actor. "He is a great and original genius," wrote Garrick, "and I love him as a man and reverence him as an artist."

Hogarth left several portraits of Garrick, the most important being "Garrick as Richard III"—not, however, as good a likeness as that of Garrick and his Wife, reproduced here. The original is in the Royal Collection, having been sold to George IV. This is a bright and happy picture. The actor is attempting to be deep in thought, beginning to write the prologue to Foote's comedy, "Taste." From the gesture of his left hand, the words, evidently, are being mentally rehearsed, when in trips Mrs. Garrick to take away his pen, and very likely coax him away from the desk. One is reminded of Emerson breaking into a transcendental passage in his Journal with, "A kissed finger cannot write!" when Mrs. Emerson had slipped in behind him just as Mrs. Garrick is doing in this picture.

In his "Hogarth" Austin Dobson sums up: "It is neither as engraver, draughtsman or painter that William Hogarth claims pre-eminence among English artists; it is as a wit, a humorist, a satirist on canvas. To take some solid blot . . . to hold it up sternly to "hard hearts"; to imagine it vividly and dramatically, and body it forth with all the resources of unshrinking realism; to tear away its trappings of convention and prescription, to probe it to the quick . . . to play upon it with inexhaustible invention, with the keenest and happiest humor; to decorate it with the utmost prodigality of fancy and allusive suggestion; . . . these were his gifts and this was his vocation—a vocation in which he has never been rivaled."

What Are We Accepting as True?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPIRITUAL good is supreme. It is always present, always operative, always available, since God is good. Good seems, however, to have an opposite, which men call evil. This suppositional opposite of good claims presence, power, reality, ability, and activity. Wearied with its claims, many cry out, "Is there no balm in Gilead"?

There was once a woman whose dearly loved son was taken ill. Like a fond mother, this woman held him on her lap until he died. The mother then laid the child down and proceeded to seek spiritual aid from one whom she knew as "the man of God." And so it came about that through the spiritual understanding of Elisha the child was restored to life again.

Now a most important point in this narrative is that the woman evidently did not accept the testimony of the material senses. When her husband asked her why she was going to seek "the man of God," she replied simply, "It shall be well." The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 357), "We sustain Truth, not by accepting, but by rejecting a lie."

As we read this story of the Shunammite woman and her son, so beautifully told in II Kings, we may ask ourselves, When are we going to cease accepting the testimony of the material senses? Because these senses present sickness, pain, loss, lack, and sorrow to us as real, we do not have to accept their suggestions. It is a question of individual acceptance or rejection.

Christian Science teaches that man in God's image is not subject to the whims of chance; nor can he be buffeted by evil forces, so called. The belief that man can be so treated is false, and we do not have to accept it. Indeed, mortals must reject it if they would be free. That is what the Master did with lying sense-testimony. There was once an occasion when thousands of people had to be fed. The material senses proclaimed it an impossible task to secure, under the circumstances, enough fish and bread for so many. Did the Master accept this testimony? He did not! And we know the result. Not only were the thousands fed, but twelve baskets full remained, proving that God's abundance is always present, always available, whenever we know enough to accept the truth and reject the lie about true substance.

Leprosy, palsy, blindness, presented themselves to Christ Jesus. Death itself claimed reality in the cases of Jairus' daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus. Did the Master accept these suggestions? He did not! And each time the result was similar to that achieved in the case of the impotent man who had suffered for thirty-eight years: "Immediately the man was made whole."

To those who are seeking health, happiness, prosperity, peace, Christian Science comes as the Comforter foretold by Christ Jesus, proving to them that the kingdom of God is indeed at hand, and that all are privileged to enter therein and enjoy its blessings. No belief of sorrow, fear, lack, or limitation can resist the healing power of spiritual understanding.

In Christian Science we learn really to know God and that man is the full, perfect, and harmonious reflection of God. We learn, too, that God is not the author of evil, by whatever name the evil may be called; and that it therefore has no reality. To all who are in need Christian Science offers healing. That its teachings are correct is proved by individual demonstration.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 406): "We can, and ultimately shall, so rise as to avail ourselves in every direction of the supremacy of Truth over error, Life over death, and good over evil, and this growth will go on until we arrive at the fulness of God's idea, and no more fear that we shall be sick and die." What hope, what comfort! Is not there, indeed, "balm in Gilead"? Then,

"Come to this fount which flows for all,
Come, and accept the gracious call,
Jesus, who came the Way to show,
Has said, that all, the Way may know."

Overshadowed by Mont Blanc

The whole day was before us, for it would have been undesirable to reach the chilly summit too early; and we could afford the unusual luxury of lounging up Mont Blanc. We took, I hope, full advantage of our opportunities. . . .

Carefully calculating our time, we advanced along the "dromedary's hump" and stepped upon the culminating ridge of the mountain about an hour before sunset. We had time to collect ourselves, to awake our powers of observation, and to prepare for the grand spectacle, for which preparations were already being made. There had been rehearsals enough in all conscience to secure a perfect performance. For millions of ages the lamps had been shown with no human eye to observe or hand to applaud. . . .

One long delicate cloud, suspended in mid-air just below the sun, was gradually adorning itself with prismatic colouring. . . . The long series of western ranges melted into a uniform hue as the sun declined in their rear. Amidst their folds the Lake of Geneva became suddenly lighted up in a faint yellow gleam. To the east a blue gauze seemed to cover valley by valley as they sank into night and the intervening ridges rose with increasing distinctness, or rather it seemed that some fluid of exquisite delicacy of colour and substance was flooding all the lower country beneath the great mountains. Peak by peak the high snowfields caught the rosy glow and shone like signal-fires across the dim breadths of delicate twilight. . . . And suddenly began a more startling phenomenon. A vast cone, with its apex pointing away from us, seemed to be suddenly cut out from the world beneath: night was within its borders and the twilight still all round; the blue mists were quenched where it fell, and for the instant we could scarcely tell what was the origin of this strange appearance. Some unexpected change seemed to have taken place in the programme; as though a great fold in the curtain had suddenly given way, and dropped on to part of the scenery. Of course a moment's reflection explained the meaning of this uncanny intruder; it was the giant shadow of Mont Blanc, testifying to his supremacy over all meaner eminences. It is difficult to say how sharply marked was the outline, and how startling was the contrast between this pyramid of darkness and the faintly-lighted spaces beyond its influence; a huge inky blot seemed to have suddenly fallen upon the landscape. As we gazed we could see it move. It swallowed up ridge by ridge, and its sharp point crept steadily from one landmark to another down the broad Valley of Aosta. We were standing, in fact, on the point of the gnomon of a gigantic sundial, the face of which was formed by thousands of square miles of mountain and valley. So clear was the outline that, if figures had been scrawled upon glaciers and ridges, we could have told the time to a second; indeed, we were half-inclined to look for our own shadows at a distance so great that the whole villages would be represented by a scarcely distinguishable speck of colouring. The huge shadow, looking ever more strange and magical, struck the distant Becca di Nona, and then climbed into the dark region where the broader shadow of the world was rising into the eastern sky. By some singular effect of perspective, rays of darkness seemed to be converging from above our heads to a point immediately above the apex of the shadowy cone. For a time it seemed that there was a kind of anti-sun in the east, pouring out not light, but deep shadow as it rose. The apex soon reached the horizon, and then to our surprise began climbing the distant sky. Would it never stop, and was Mont Blanc capable of overshadowing not only the earth but the sky? For a minute or two I fancied, in a bewildered way, that this unearthly object would fairly rise from the ground and climb upwards to the zenith. But rapidly the lights went out upon the great army of mountains; the snow all round took the livid hue which immediately succeeds an Alpine sunset, and almost at a blow the shadow of Mont Blanc was swallowed up in the general shade of night. — LESLIE STEPHEN, in "The Playground of Europe."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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MIXED PRICE MOVEMENTS IN STOCK MARKET

Much Irregularity Develops in Trading—Selling of Specialties

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market displayed a complete reversal of form today, selling down sharply in the morning on fears of a large increase in brokers' loans after the close and then rallying briskly when heavy buying developed in a few of the so-called "Morgan stocks."

Except for the publication of another series of favorable earnings statements and the resumption of dividends on Yellow Taxi of New York after a lapse of two years, there was little in the day's news to influence the price movement.

Reports from the leading basic industries indicated that production was being maintained at a high rate with no signs of a general recession, despite fears that high money rates would have a retarding influence.

Call money renewed at 10 per cent, as contrasted with 11 yesterday, and held steady at that rate throughout the morning, and early afternoon. Easier rates are looked for next week.

The recent increase in public participation, as reflected in the expanding volume of commission house business and odd lot buying, has stimulated pool activities. These have centered largely in issues in which special developments are reported to be pending, particularly in the public utility, merchandising, motor accessory, farm implement and amusement groups.

Market Closes Strong

Sharp recessions took place in the United Aircraft and Advance Rumely issues in early trading. The recent spectacular advances in these stocks have been attributed to a driving in of the short interest, and have led to suggestions of possible "technical corners." A few high priced specialties such as Union Carbide and Commercial Solvents also broke but they had only a temporary unsettling effect on the general list.

Radio returned to its old position as a market leader by climbing more than 5 points to a new high record for the present issue above $112 a share, one block of 18,000 shares changing hands at 112. Johns-Manville ran up 1 point to 194⅝, or nearly 40 points above the March low. Air Reduction soared more than 10 points to a new top at 129½, and Ludlum Steel moved up nearly 9 to a new high at 95½.

American Radiator, International Harvester, People's Gas, May Department Stores, Simmons, Keith-Albee common and preferred, Borg Warner, Wilcox Rich A and B, Hershey Chocolate preferred, and American Radiator & Standard Sanitary all sold 3 to 7 points higher, some of them at new high records.

Rails took little part in the advance although quiet accumulation was apparent in some of the high-grade investment issues.

Public utilities played a prominent part in the forward movement of the last hour. There was also a huge turnover of the baking issues. Shares easily moved, because of the limited floating supply, were the largest gainers. R. H. Macy was sent up 8 points, Delaware & Hudson 6, Mullins Manufacturing 5½, and U. S. Realty 5. The close was strong. Sales approximated 2,900,000 shares.

Bonds Irregular

Two recent additions to the semi-speculative convertible group—American I. G. Chemical 5½s and American Telephone 4½s—were the pivots of the trading in the bond market today.

Subject to heavy trading since they were admitted to dealings last Friday, the Chemical's forward move continued at an accelerating pace, and in the early trading they shot past 110 for a rise of 8 points, and 15 above the subscription prices. This rapid rise, however, tempted profit taking, and a drop of four or five points followed. By noon more than $700,000 par value of the debentures had been traded.

The Telephone convertibles, while less spectacular than the Chemicals, also moved along rapidly, but failed to hold early gains when the stock turned downward.

Outside the convertible group, trading continued extremely dull, and the investment list generally, including rails, inclined toward irregularity. United States Government obligations, showing the improvement in the money market, were steady.

The foreign loans, including the German Issues which have been soft recently as result of doubt over the outcome of the reparations conference, were steady and quiet. The Pirelli of Italy 7s, a convertible, dipped more than 4 points following their recent bulge.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

	1929	1928
March gross	$1,785,647	$1,777,279
Net op inc	351,038	389,193
3 mos gross	5,291,709	5,099,173
Net op inc	1,033,127	1,031,372

VINOY PARK HOTEL

Directors of Vinoy Park Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla., declared a dividend on the preferred stock in payment of all accumulated dividends at the rate of 8 per cent up to April 1, 1929, representing a disbursement of $73,000. Managing director of the hotel is Clement E. Conmedy, president of New Ocean House, Swampscott.

FLEISCHMANN COMPANY PROFIT

Fleischmann Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $4,213,995 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $4,532,992 in the first quarter of 1928. This is equal, after preferred dividends, to 93 cents a share on 4,500,000 common shares, compared with $1 on the common in the first quarter of 1928.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS

American Water Works Co. reports for 12 months ended March 31 net income of $6,672,989 after taxes and charges, compared with $4,749,339 in the preceding 12 months. This is equal to $3.73 a share on common, compared with $2.60 in 1928 period.

CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CORP.

Consolidated Textile Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 30 operating profit of $288,402 before interest, depreciation, etc. After all charges, reserve and adjustment, net loss was $13,384, compared with net loss of $163,560 in first quarter of 1928.

NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS

New York State Railways reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of $193,911 after taxes, interest, sinking fund, etc., but before depreciation, compared with $215,759 in the first quarter of 1928.

C. M. HALL LAMP CO.

C. M. Hall Lamp Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net after charges and federal taxes of $411,549, or $1.03 a share on 400,000 shares, compared with $192,774 or 48 cents a share in the first quarter of 1928.

RIO TINTO CO., LTD.

LONDON—Rio Tinto Company Limited, has called a meeting of stockholders for May 9 to authorize issuance of 50,000 additional shares on pro rata basis and to vote on change in two articles of association dealing with the offering of additional shares.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

$Sales	High	Low	Last May 2	Last May 1
1400 Abitibi	42½	40½	42	..
100 Abitibi pf	80	80	80	80
2300 Ab&Straus	115	115	115	118
10 Ab & Str pf	110	110	110	..
500 Airway El	39¼	38	39	38¾
20500 Adv-Ru	95	90⅜	90⅜	95¾
9200 Adv-Ru pf	109½	101	102½	111½
100 Adams Mill	29	29	29	29
300 Ahumada	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
12100 Air Reduc	129½	119¾	127½	119¼
200 Ajax Rub	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅛
4500 Alaska	7¼	6½	7	6½
100 Alb P W P	20	20	20	..
700 Allied Ch	281	270	281	280¼
200 Allis-Chal	204	201	203	207
19000 Allegheny	34⅜	33½	34¼	33⅜
300 Amal Lea	6¼	6	6⅛	6
500 Amerada	32¾	32½	32⅝	32⅜
1200 Allgh pf wi	102	101½	101½	101½
300 Am Ag Ch	16½	16	16	16½
200 Am Ag C pf	55½	55⅜	55¾	55¼
50 Am Bk N pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
100 Am Beet S	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
41200 Am Bosch	7¾	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
400 Am Brake	64	53½	53½	54½
8000 Am Br Boy	29⅞	27⅞	28⅝	27
20 Am Br B pf	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	89
15000 Am Can	144	142¼	143¼	143
300 Am Car & F	99¼	98	99¼	99¾
100 Am Car pf	117	117	117	..
65400 Am RStd rts	2¾	2⅛	2½	..
4500 Am Chicle	58⅛	57	58	56⅜
1100 Am Haw SS	38⅞	37½	38⅞	37
300 Am En Til	40	40	40	40⅞
100 AmEx	339	339	339	..
10600 Am&FPw	113	110¼	111⅜	111
200 Am&FP 7%	107½	107	107½	..
500 Am&FP 2 pf	92½	92	92¾	92⅞
100 Am Hide pf	32	32	32	31⅝
400 Am Ice	43⅜	39⅝	42½	42
33100 Am Int Crp	11⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7¼
71400 *Am Rad SS	52	47¾	50¾	49
500 Am La Fr	7⅞	7	7	7
10 Am Nat G pf	72	72	72	..
300 Am Loco	117⅜	117¼	117¾	117⅜
1300 Am Metals	60⅞	59¾	60½	60
4900 Am Roll Mill	119	117	118	118½
1300 Am Pw&Lt	108⅞	108	108⅛	108
100 Am PL 6%	100¼	100¼	100¼	100½
500 Am Radiat	200	198	200	191
20 Am Ry Ex	182	182	182	183
200 Am Repub	56	53⅞	53⅞	54½
100 Am PL 5%	74½	74½	74½	..
1200 Am S Razor	67	66½	66½	67
200 Am Seating	38¼	38	38	..
100 Am Ship	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50 Am Ship Bld	87	87	87	87⅞
9200 Am Smelt	113¾	109⅝	110⅞	110
200 Am Smelt pf	136¾	136¾	136¾	136½
600 AP&L pfAst	68¾	66⅝	68	67
10 Am S Fd pf	111½	111½	111½	..
200 Am Sug pf	107½	107¼	107½	..
600 Am Stores	79	79	79	79¾
100 Am T&Cab	26¾	26¾	26¾	26
40 Am T&T	228	225	226⅝	226
700 Am Type	152	151¾	152	152
10 Am Type pf	108½	108½	108½	..
35700 Am T&T rts	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	..
1100 Am WWrks	88	87	87	87½
100 Anchor Cap	56½	56½	56¾	56
800 An Wool	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
1200 Am Wool pf	49⅞	48½	49	48½
900 Am Zinc	36	35	35⅝	35½
200 Am Zinc pf	98¾	98	98¾	98
5000 Aana n wi	120⅞	118¾	120¼	119
17800 Anaconda	145¼	142⅝	143⅝	143¼
700 Arch Dan	39¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
30 Arch Dan pf	114½	114½	114½	..
600 Amacon rts	26½	25⅞	26¼	26¼
4700 Arm Ill A	13¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅝
6100 Arm Ill B	7⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
400 Arm Ill pf	78	78	78	..
400 Arnold Cons	25⅜	25	25⅜	..
58700 Andes Cop	58	55	55⅜	54⅝
200 Art Loom	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	..
100 Art Metals	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
10800 Asso DG	56¼	52	56	52⅝
30 Asso Oil	45	45	45	..
700 Atchison	200⅜	198¾	200¼	200
100 Atchison pf	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	102⅞
1400 Atl G&WI	60½	59¾	60	59½
19000 Atl Refin	65⅜	65	65⅜	66
100 Atlas Powd	97	97	97	96
700 Atlas Tack	15⅝	15½	15½	15⅜
300 Auto Sales	32¾	30¼	32	30⅝
200 Auto Sale pf	40¾	38	40	..
8500 Balt O rts	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
10 Baldwin pf	119½	119½	119½	121¾
2800 Balt&Ohio	121¾	120¼	120¾	121
600 Bangor & A	71⅞	70½	71	70
6200 Barnsdall A	44¼	43¾	43⅞	44¼
800 Beacon Oil	23	22⅝	22⅝	23
400 Borden new	94¼	94	94	94¾
400 Bonnhunt	84⅞	84½	84⅞	85
200 Belding H	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅜
200 Bel NR pf	82½	82	82½	81⅜
800 Best & Co	92	90	91⅞	90¼
9800 Beth Steel	112⅝	111½	111⅞	112⅜
200 Beth Stl pf	118	118	118	118
400 Bloom'dale	53¼	51¼	52⅞	51
700 Bohn Al	132¾	131½	131⅞	130⅞
200 Bon Am	84½	84⅜	84⅜	84¼
400 Borden	89¼	87⅞	87⅞	89½
100 Boston & Me	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅜
8200 Briggs	48⅞	47⅝	47⅞	48¼
14800 Borg Warn	142¾	137	140	138⅝
100 Brit Steel	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
1300 Brockway	54	52	52½	52⅝
200 Br Man Tr	65⅞	64⅜	64⅜	65
5700 Br Un Gas	185	181½	182¾	181½
500 Brown Sh	42¼	42¼	42¼	..
300 Bruns Balke	46½	46	46	46
100 Bruns Term	30⅜	29¼	29¼	30¼
100 Bucyrus	33¾	33¼	33¼	33⅝
200 Bucy cv pf	42¾	42½	42½	43¾
20 Buff&S pf	55	55	55	..
100 Burns Br A	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
200 Burroughs	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
100 Bush Term	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	64¼
20 Bush T deb	108	107¾	108	108
200 Butte Cop	7¾	7½	7¾	7⅝
200 Butterick	31	30½	30½	31½
1000 By-Prod Co	123	120¼	121	120
400 Byers	163	161¼	161¾	163⅞
10 Byers pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
29000 Can Pac rts	6⅜	5⅞	6	..
300 Callahan	77	77	77	78¼
1000 Cal & Ariz	25	25	25	25
1300 Cal & Hecla	136¾	135⅜	135⅜	136
1200 Cannon M	45¼	45¼	45½	46⅜
6700 Canada Dry	46½	45⅞	45⅞	44¾
130 Can South	55	55	55	55⅛
1100 Can Pac	238	234½	236⅜	141½
900 Case T M	302	301¾	301¾	..
100 Case pf	125	125	125	129
7600 Cen Alloy	48	45⅜	47½	46¼
3100 Celotex	74½	71⅜	74	73½
1700 Cent de P	104	103⅝	104	104¼
5000 Cert-Teed	25½	23⅜	25	22½
700 Certo Corp	66½	66	66½	65
900 Ches Corp	87½	87	87	87
100 Ches & Ohio	223	222	223	223½
100 C & O rts	23	23	23	24⅜
800 Chi Gt West	17½	17¼	17½	17¼
800 Chi G W pf	50	48⅝	48⅝	50
1700 C M & S P	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3600 CM&SP pf	53	52½	52½	52¾
1600 Chi&NW	83½	83	83½	84
200 Chi Pneu	32	31⅞	31⅞	30
500 Chi Pneu pf	52	51⅞	51⅞	..
300 Chi RI	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
100 Chi RI 7%	104	101	101	..
1300 Childs	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
100 Chile Cop	104	104	104	..
10000 Chrysler	94¼	83	83	82⅝
400 City Stor	22	21⅞	22	21⅞
300 Clett Phdy	61	60¼	60¼	61
200 Coca Cola	120	120	120	120¼
200 Coca Cola A	48	48	48	..
400 Collins & A	63⅞	62¾	63¼	64
100 Collins&A pf	97	97	97	..
300 Colo F&I	68	67½	67½	68
10 Colo So 1pf	79	79	79	79
25700 Col Gas	67⅜	66½	66⅝	67
300 Col Gas pf	104⅞	104¾	104¾	105
300 Col Carbon	157	153	156	156⅜
1300 Com Cred	81⅞	79	79	81¾
20 Com Cred pf	51¾	51	51¾	51⅞
200 Com Inv Tr	159¾	158	159¾	160
2500 Comwlth Sh	357	355	355	359½
12300 Congoleum	144¾	142¾	143½	143
700 Con Film pf	29	28¼	28¾	29
40600 Con Gas	111¼	109¾	110⅝	110⅜
1000 Con Gas pf	99¾	99¼	99¾	99⅜
200 Con Ry C pf	63¼	63	63¼	63
500 Container B	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1400 Cont Bak A	8	8	8	8¼
13100 Cont Bak B	78	74⅞	78	75¼
1200 Cont Bak pf	13⅜	11⅝	13⅜	12
2400 Cont Can	96	96	96	96
2800 Cont Ins	75¾	74⅞	75¼	75⅛
4400 Cont oMtors	22	22½	22¾	23
700 Crex Carpet	35½	33½	35½	32½
3000 Corn Prd	98⅛	97	97	98
10500 Coty	63	62⅞	63⅝	63
2200 Crosley Rad	110	108¾	108¾	110
50 Crown 1pf	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	95¼
100 Crown Zell	20¼	20½	20½	..
400 Cuba C pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
600 Cuba Cos	20½	19¾	20	19¾
200 Cub Am S	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200 Cub Am S pf	64	63⅝	64	63½
300 Cudahy	55¼	54	54	54
200 Curtiss Pub	122¼	122	122	123
1100 Curtiss	169¾	165½	166	170
200 Curtiss P pf	117	115⅞	117	..
100 Cutler	61½	61½	61½	60½
200 Cuyamel Fr	79⅜	79	79	78½
1500 Davison	58¾	57⅝	57⅝	58⅜
50 Deere pf	125¾	124	124	..
600 Del & Hud	198	197	197	190
700 Del Lac&W	123½	122½	123½	123
200 Del Edison	254	252¾	254	..
10 Diamond M	141	141	141	144
500 Dome Mines	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
300 Duplan Silk	23⅞	23	23⅛	23
700 Dupont	179	178	179	180
200 Dupont deb	117⅝	117½	117⅝	117½
100 Duplan S pf	99	99	99	..
600 East Kodak	179¾	179¼	179	179¾
200 Eaton Axle	65¾	65½	65⅛	65¾
200 Ettingon	32	31½	32	31½
36000 Elec Auto L	168	163½	163¾	165¼
700 Elec Boat	16	15⅝	16	16
9100 Elec P&L	71¼	70¼	70¾	71
4100 Elec Sto Bat	85⅞	82½	82½	82½
400 Elk Horn pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	8½
1400 Emer-Br A	15	13	14½	13
100 Emer-Br B	7⅛	6½	7⅛	..
400 End John	72	71½	72	72
1100 Eng P S	51¾	51	51	51
100 Eg PS5½%pf	96	96	96	..
2500 Equit Bldg	40¾	40¼	40¼	40
2600 Erie	72¾	72¼	72¾	72¼
300 Erie 1 pf	60¼	59¾	60¼	60¼
5000 Ex Buffet	24	24	24	..
400 Fairb Morse	44½	43¾	43¾	..
30 Fed L&T pf	98½	98½	98½	98½
100 Fash Prk	70¼	70¼	70¼	71
300 Fed Motor T	17	16⅝	17	17
100 Filene pf	103	102½	103	..
— Fidelity Ins	98½	97⅜	97⅜	98
400 Filenes	80	80	80	..
50 First NP 1pf	115	114¾	115	..
100 First Nat St	69¼	67½	67½	69
1000 Fisk Rubber	11¾	11½	11½	11⅜
9400 Fleischmann	73	66⅜	71⅜	67
600 Foundation	68½	67⅝	68	68
1700 Fox A	91⅞	90⅝	91⅝	90⅝
6200 Follansbee	71⅝	69⅞	71	70⅝
1900 Freeport Tx	44¼	44⅛	44¼	44½
100 Fuller ptpf	105	104¾	105	106
6800 Gabriel A	26¾	24	26⅜	23¼
500 Gardner M	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14
500 Gen Am Tk	93½	89½	92	91¾
8200 Gen Asphalt	80⅜	77¼	79⅜	77¼
300 Gen Asph pf	121½	119	121½	118½
800 Gen Cable	54½	53	54½	53
1400 Gen Cable A	109	108	108⅝	108
800 Gen G&G rts	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	3
2000 Gen Elec	119	117⅞	118⅜	118
400 Gen G&E A	83¼	83	83	83
10 GenG&I27%A	109½	109½	109½	111¼
10 GenG&I8%A	128	128	128	128
800 Gen Milk	77⅜	76⅝	76⅝	77¼
34600 Gen Motors	84⅝	83¾	84	84½
100 Gen Mot 7%	124⅜	124¾	124¾	124¾
100 Gen O Ad ct	50¾	50¾	50¾	51¼
300 Gen O Ad ct	36¾	35⅞	36¼	35
2700 Gen Ry Sig	109¾	108	108¼	107
400 Gen Refrac	83¼	81¾	82¾	83
1300 Gimbel Br	39¾	39¼	39½	39
3400 Glidden	49	48¼	48¼	48½
10 Glidden ppf	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	..
1100 Gobel	50⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50¼
17500 Gold Dust	66⅜	64⅞	65⅝	65⅝
2000 Goodrich	84⅞	81⅞	81⅞	82⅝
100 Goodrich pf	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	112⅞
4500 Goodyear	129¾	128	128	129½
200 Goodyear ipf	103½	103¼	103½	103⅜
900 Gotham Hos	51⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50
5600 Gould Cp A	13¼	12¼	13	13¼
8000 Graham-P	37½	34½	36¼	34⅝
100 Granby	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
4000 Grah-P rts	9	8¼	8¾	..
100 Grand Sto pf	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	..
2200 Grand Union	29½	29	29	28⅜
800 Grand Un pf	51⅜	49⅝	49⅝	50
200 Grt Nor pf	102	102	102	102¾
400 Grt No pf ctf	102¼	102	102	102¾
1100 Grt Nor Ore	30¼	30	30	30
600 Grt W Sug	37¾	37⅛	37¾	37½
10 Grt WSu pf	115	115	115	..
4800 Greene-Can	166	162	164¼	162¾
100 Grant	122¼	122¼	122¼	124¾
100 Guan Sug	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
200 Gulf Steel	64	65	65	66⅞
6700 Hayes B	63⅞	60¾	61½	64
10 Hack Wt	26¾	26¾	26¾	..
40 Hack W pf	28	28	28	28
20 Hann Mf	102	102½	102½	..
10 Hannalpf	95½	95½	95½	..
100 Hawaiian P	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	..
2500 Hershey C	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86½
4700 Hersh p pf	95	92⅜	95	91⅜
300 Hersh p pf	104½	104	104½	104
300 Houston Oil	95¾	94¾	94¾	96
400 Howe So	74	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
600 Hud Man	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	43⅝
100 Holland F	43	43	43	44
3900 Hudson Mot	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝	87
200 Hahn	101	101	101	101
2300 Hupp Mot	55½	54½	55	55⅜
12100 Hahn	41½	40	40½	41¼
100 Ill Cent	137	137	137	136⅝
2500 Ind Oil & G	37⅜	36¾	36¾	37⅜
2500 Indian Refin	48½	47⅝	47⅝	48
1100 Indian Re ct	45¾	44¾	45⅜	45
100 Ingersoll	146	146	146	145½
100 Inland St A	91⅞	91¾	91¾	92⅝
200 Ind D St	74	74	74	76
2800 Inspiration	50¾	49½	50¾	49⅝
200 Intercon Rub	91½	91	91½	91¾
100 Int Agri	13½	13½	13½	13½
400 Int Businessm	115⅛	115	115	115
100 Ind Rayon	182	181	181	180½
400 Int Cement	112	112	112	..
5700 Int Comb	90	89¼	90	90
100 Int Comb pf	74½	73½	73½	..
4500 Int Comb rts	11	11	11	..
30200 Int Harv	119½	117⅞	116¼	112
50 Int P Ink pf	98	98	98	98¼
87600 Int Match pf	82	81¾	81¾	81¾
300 Int M Mar	57⅜	55⅜	55⅜	56
400 Int P&P A	48	47½	47½	47⅜
98000 Int Nickel	35¾	30	30⅛	30⅛
300 Int P&P B	53⅜	51¼	52⅛	51⅝
100 Int Paper	178	178	178	178
100 Int Pap pf n	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	..
20 Int Salt	80	78	80	..
400 Int Silver	141	138	141	136
1300 Int Tel & T	261⅞	258½	259½	261
600 Intertype	34	34	34	34
400 Int P&P C	135	135	135	135
400 Jewel Tea	153¾	153	153	152½
33000 Johns Man	194¼	192	192½	194
40 Jones & L pf	122	122	122	122
1900 Jordan Mot	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
50 Kendall pf	92	87	87	87¼
200 Keith Albee	37½	35	37½	34
1000 Keith Alb pf	115	110	110	110
230 Kelly Spring	17⅜	16⅛	17¼	16⅞
9600 Kelsey Wh	5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
3400 Kelvinator	17	16¾	16¾	16⅝
2500 Kinney rts	2	2	2	..
31000 Kennecott	95¾	92½	95	93⅝
100 Kinney	65⅞	65½	65⅞	66½
20 Kinney pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	..
1000 Kolster	25¾	25¾	25¾	..
7700 Kraft Chees	43⅛	41¾	42	42⅝
100 Kresge	43⅛	42¾	42¾	42
100 Kress Co	49½	49½	49½	49
300 Kroger	97	97	97	..
1600 Kreuger	94	92¾	94	94⅝
80 Leh V S pf	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	38¾
100 Lambeth Gas	234	234	234	237
2100 Leh V Coal	29	29	29	29¼
100 Lehigh Val	26	25½	25½	25⅞
500 Lim Loco	51	50	50	50⅝
2400 Liquid Car	87	86⅝	87	86⅜
200 Loew's Inc	61⅜	60⅞	61	60⅝
400 Lort Inc	10¼	10	10	10
400 Long Bell A	28¾	28½	28½	28¾
600 Loose-W 6	67⅛	66¾	66¾	66⅛
400 Lou Oil Ref	14	13⅞	14	14
400 Lou G&E A	40¼	40	40	40⅛
22400 Ludlum Stl	95¾	87½	94⅞	87¼
600 McCrah	81⅞	79	81	79¾
200 McCrory B	104	103⅝	104	..
1200 McGraw	44¼	43¾	45¼	45½
1200 McKeesport	73¾	73¼	73¾	73¾
7600 Mack Tr	107¼	105¾	106¾	106⅛
2100 Macy	168¾	157	165	155
800 Madison Sq	19½	19	19	19⅝
900 Magma Cop	73½	72⅛	73	72⅝
7300 Mallinson	22¾	22¼	22¾	22⅜
100 Man El Sup	29⅞	30¼	30¼	30
100 Man Elv gtd	61¼	61¼	61¼	61
200 Man Elv mg	35	34½	34½	34½
200 Man Shirt	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
200 Maracaibo	17½	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝
2900 Marland Oil	17¼	16¼	16⅜	17¼
2900 Marlin Rock	43⅞	39½	40	40
6800 Mormon	73⅜	72¾	73⅛	72⅝
10400 Math Alkali	95⅜	96⅜	96⅜	97¼
50 Math Alk pf	123	122	122	122
1400 May Dpt St	87	85	86	83
100 Maytag	22	22	22	22
600 Maytag pf	42	42	42	41⅝
100 Maytag 1 pf	81¼	81¼	81¼	81
300 Met-Gld pf	25½	25½	25½	25
1600 Mex Seabd	56	54¼	54⅝	56½
100 Mex Petrol	242	242	242	232
2000

BUSINESS IN CANADA HAS STEADY PACE

Steel, Motor and Construction Industries Active—Big Power Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Can. — With the exception of a slight check to retail trade caused by inclement weather in many parts of eastern Canada, business generally throughout the Dominion continues steady and the outlook for the next two or three months at least is highly promising.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the dollar volume of business showed considerable expansion in March, bank debits being 24 per cent greater than in March, 1928. The total bank debits in the first quarter of 1929 were $11,505,000,000, an increase of 18.4 per cent over the like period of last year.

Output of steel in Canadian mills during March was larger than in any other month since October, 1918. The output was 16 per cent greater than in March of last year, which at the time was regarded as a high level of operation. The construction programs of the railways and power companies and demands from other sources, assure a large volume of business for the steel mills for some time to come.

Present demand in the structural steel market is vigorous, and general business is exceptionally brisk. Among outstanding orders is one obtained by the Hamilton Bridge Company for 8000 tons of steel to be used for the new Bank of Commerce skyscraper in Toronto. The contract is estimated at $1,000,000.

Production of motorcars and trucks in March, amounting to more than 40,000 units, was greater than in any other month in the history of the industry. The index of employment, based on reports received from the producing companies in the automobile industry was 209 on April 1, as compared with 117 on the similar date last year.

Inland water navigation to Montreal opened last week with the arrival of several vessels from foreign ports. This already has had a stimulating effect on business in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and other important trading centers along the St. Lawrence route.

Latest reports from western Canada indicate that seeding is well under way in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and will soon be general in Alberta. Recent rains have rendered the land in perfect condition for seed, but warmer weather is required in most districts to force the grain above the soil.

No slowing down has occurred in building construction and engineering works, figures for March being 18.3 per cent in excess of the like month last year, and amounting to $27,125,000. Of primary importance is the decision to commence in June the erection of the new terminal of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, for which Parliament is setting aside $50,000,000.

LIVELY STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF FOUNDATION CO.

NEW YORK (AP)—A new proxie contest for control, coming upon the heels of the widely watched struggles between opposing factions in the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and the Childs Company, has sprung up between stockholders of the Foundation Company, it was learned today.

The company is a leading construction and contracting concern, activities of which are international in scope. It did the foundation work for the Woolworth Building and several other skyscrapers.

The struggle came to light with the circulation of a letter to stockholders signed by Franklin Remington, chairman of the board, and H. K. Deutschbein, president, stating that a campaign is under way by certain interests to acquire control at the annual stockholder's meeting next Monday.

This was quickly followed by a statement from John W. Doty, former president and chairman, stating, "stockholders of the company owning very large amounts to stock have determined to make me again the executive head of the company, with a board of directors satisfactory to me." He declared that his faction already has 51 per cent of the proxies.

The letter sent out by the present management stated that it was understood the opposing faction plans to put in an entirely new board, and adds, "with the advent of a new board of directors, the present management would be seriously disrupted." It states that Mr. Deutschbein, who has been connected with the company for more than 17 years, and Mr. Remington, who was one of the founders of the company in 1902, would be unwilling to continue in the employ of the company if the opposing faction gains control. The letter also states that the company is in a strong financial position and has excellent prospects.

Mr. Doty declared the company's earnings have been on a downward trend, and that the present management does not hold more than 1000 shares of the company's stock. He stated that the proposed board would have a substantial interest in the company.

The present directors include W. H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, George Murname of Lee, Higginson & Co., and H. P. Wilson, former president of the Western Power Company.

No dividends have been paid in the last two years.

DIVIDENDS

Yellow Taxi Co. of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable June 15 to stock of record June 1, placing the stock on $3 annual basis. Dividends were suspended in 1927.

International Agricultural Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on prior preference, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable June 1 to stock of record May 4.

Southern California Edison Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 43¾ cents on the 7 per cent preferred A and 37½ cents on the 6 per cent preferred B, both payable June 15 to stock of record May 20.

Initial quarterly dividends of 37½ cents a share on common and $1.87 a share on preferred were declared on stock of the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation. The common dividend is payable June 29 to stock of record June 11 and the preferred June 1 to holders of record May 15.

Dictaphone Corporation declared an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common, with the regular payments on common and preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 17.

Simms Petroleum Co. declared a dividend of 40 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable June 1 to stock of record May 4.

Associated Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the $7 preferred and 87½ cents on the original preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record May 31.

American Water Works Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s '43	108¼	108⅜
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84⅜	84⅜
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	101⅛	101⅜
Albany P W P 6s	93¾	93¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	102¼	101⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99⅞	99⅞
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49 wi	110½	103¼
Am Int 5½s '49	104⅝	103¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78½	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅝	103⅜
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103¾	103
Am T & T cv 4½s '39	139¼	137⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103½	103
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106½	105⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	98	98
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103½	103¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104¼	104¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	91⅛	91
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91⅜	90⅜
Associated Oil 6s '35	102	102
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	112⅜
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	83½	83½
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91¼	91¼
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89⅝	89⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	73½
B&O 1st 4s	92⅝	92⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	83⅛	83⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅛	98
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102⅜	102¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	104¼	104
B&O 5s series D	101¾	101
BO rfg 6s '95	108⅜	108⅛
Belding H 6s '36	90	90
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	104	102½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¾	105⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅝	104¼
Boston M 5s '67	96⅛	96⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	61	60½
Bow-Bltmore s f g 7s '34	99½	99½
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	70¼	70¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94⅞	94½
Bush Term con 5s '55	96⅝	96⅝
Burl C K Nor 5s	101½	101½
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	99	99
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	94½	94⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94⅝	94⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	85⅞	85⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	104½	104½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	91¼	91¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101⅞	101⅜
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	109⅞	109⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	72	71¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98¾
Ches & O 4½s A '93	94⅝	94⅜
Ches & O 4½s A '93	94⅝	94⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	102	102
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	91½	91⅛
Chi B&Q 4s Ill div '49	92	92
Chi B&Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	82¾	82¾
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68	67⅝
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	99	98¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¾	72¼
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92½	92¼
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	94¾	94¾
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101¼	101
Chi &NW sf 5s '29	99¼	99¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	82¾	82¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94
Chi RI&P 4½s	92¼	92¼
Chi Ter Hau&SE 5s '60	97⅝	97⅝
Chi Ter Ha&SE in 5s '60	88½	88½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98	98
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102⅝	102½
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	102	102
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	86	86
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102¼	102¼
Choc OK&G 5s	100¼	100¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	95¾	95½
Cin Gas&Elec 4s	87¼	87
Clev Un Term 5s '73	103⅝	103⅝
Colonial Oil 6s ct	105	105
Colo Industrial 5s '43	94	94
Colo Power 4¾s '57	93¾	93⅜
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 6s	93	93
Colum Gas&Elec 5s '52	100	99¾
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	
Com Inv Trust 5½s	96¾	96¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¾	104⅞
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102¾	102⅞
Container Corp 5s '46	83¼	83¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98	97¾
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102¾	102
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	88	89
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	101½	101½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	101	101
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	99	99½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	89¼	99
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	99	99
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	88	88
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92	92
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100⅞	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101⅝	101⅜
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	106	105½
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	97	96⅞
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	97	97
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	103⅞	103¾
Dold Packing 6s '42	87¼	87¼
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	101	101
Duke-P Power 5s '66	103	103¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99⅜	99⅛
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	104⅝	104⅝
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	93½	93½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	83⅜	83¼
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	100⅞
Erie gen 4s '96	77¾	77¼
Erie 5s '67	96	95⅝
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99	99
Fed Metal 7s '34	100⅜	100¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	112½	112¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	76	76
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	36½	36½
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	105	105
Gen Cable 5½s	99¼	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	101⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93½
Gotham S Hos 6s	99⅛	99⅛
Gould Coupler 6s '40	75	74⅜
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	96½	96½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108¼	108¼
Great Northern 7s '36	110	109⅝
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Har Riv PC 5s '54	90⅝	90
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76½	75½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76⅝	76
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92½	92½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅝	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101⅛
Il Cen 4s '52	89¼	89¼
Ill Cen Litch 3s	74⅞	74⅞
Ill Cen 4¼s '66	88⅜	88⅜
Il Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	95¼	95¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s A	101⅝	101¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	90	90
Ind Steel 5s '52	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92	92
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¾	97
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70½	70⅜
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	94½	94
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	107⅜	106⅝
Int & Gt Nor 5s B	93¾	93⅜
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	90	89⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s	101½	101
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92	92
Int Paper 6s '55	93¼	93⅛
Int T & T cv 4½s	124½	123
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¾	93½
Int T & T cv 4½s	124½	123½
Kanaw & Michc 4s '90	84	84
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	92	92
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75	75
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	105	105
Kings Co Lt 6s	128⅝	128⅝
Kings Co Lt 6½s '64	115	115
Kinney Co 5s	100½	100½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103½	103½
Kreuger T 5s rcts war	98⅛	98⅛
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97¼	97¼
Lack Steel con 5s '50	101⅞	101⅞
Lehigh C & N 4½s	95⅞	95⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	86	86
Lehigh Val Coal 6s '33	98⅝	98⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	110⅞	110⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98⅞	98½
Long Island deb 5s '37	99¼	99¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Louisville Ry 5s	95	95
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98¼	98¼
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	104¾	104¾
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105¾	105¾
L&N 7s '30	101¼	101¼
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	87⅞	87½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	99
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100⅝	100¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	23	23
Min & StL con 5s '34	51	51
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	48¼	48¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87¼	86
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	85	85
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84	84
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107¼	107¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	100⅝	100⅝
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73⅜	73⅜
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98¼	97⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	98⅛	98
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97⅝	97⅝
Montana Power 5s A '43	101⅝	101¼
Mont Pow deb 5s	100	100
Murray Body 6½s '34	98¾	98¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94½	94½
N O T & T 5½s '54	101	101
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	80½	80½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105¼	105¼
NYC&HR rfg 6s '35	105⅝	105⅝
NYC M C col 3½s '98	75⅞	75⅝
N Y Chi & St L 4½s	95	95
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	98	97⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74 A	106⅝	106⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106¼	105⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '81	101¾	101¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	113⅛	113⅛
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	92⅜	92⅜
NY GELH&P 5s '48	105¼	105¼
NY & Grnwd Lk 5s '46	95	95
NY NH&H 4½s	90	89½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	79⅜	79⅝
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	103⅝	103⅝
NY NH&H 6s cv	123¼	122⅜
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	68¾	68¾
NY & Q El & P 5s '30	99	99
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	78	78
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	41½	41
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	105¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82½	82½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¼	101¼
Niag Lock O P 5s '55	103¼	103¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	73½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101	100⅜
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65½	65⅛
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	89¼	89⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	111¾	111¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¾	101
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105½	105
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	80	80
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	98¾	98¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅜	100⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101¼	101
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99½	99⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	101⅞	101⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	103⅜	103¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	107	106⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97	97
Park-Lex Lshehld 6½s '53	89½	89½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101½	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98⅜	98½
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	81	79½
Penn RR 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	94	94
Penn RR con 4s '48	92¼	92¼
Penn R R 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Penn R R 4½s '63	98¼	97⅞
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99	98⅝
Penn RR 5s '64	102	101¼
Penn RR gen 6s '68	106	106
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108¼	107⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	101½	101⅜
Pere Marq 4s '56	89⅝	89⅜
Pere Mark 5s '56	101½	101½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91⅜	91½
Phil Co 5s '67	99	98¾
Phil & Read 6s '49	100⅛	100
Philippine Ky 4s '37	36	36
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	107¼	107¼
Pitts C Ct StL 4s D	96⅛	96⅛
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts C C&StL 4½s B '75	97½	97½
Pitts C C & St L 4s G	96½	96½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	99¼	99
Postal Tel Cab 5s	94½	94
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	95	95
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	102	188⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '37	98¾	98¼
Aead rfg 4½s '97	98	97⅜
Remington Rand 5½s ww	93¾	93½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	98	98
Remington Rand 5½s w wi	93⅝	93½
Rep Brass 6s '48	103½	103⅜
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Rio G & W col 4s '49	81¾	81¾
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
St L S W 1st 4s bd ctf	98¾	98¾
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	92¼	91⅞
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	93	93
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	92	90
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	69½	69
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	56½	56½
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45½	45
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72⅝	72⅜
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	65¾	65½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	65½	65½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	95⅝	95¼
Shel Union 5s '47	97⅞	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	84⅝	84⅝
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	96⅜	96⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103⅛	102⅝
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	96½	96½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅝	93⅜
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102½	102½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91⅜
So Pac 4½s '68	94	94
So Pacific cv 5s '34	101½	101½
So Pac 4½s '69 wi	94⅝	94⅜
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅜	87⅜
So Ry con 5s '94	108⅜	108⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	114⅜	114⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122	122
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Steveas Hotel 6s	95	95
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	92	92
Tenn Copper 6s '43	105	105
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105½	105
Ter RR Assn St L rfg 4s '53	89¾	89¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102¾	102¾
Tex & Pac 1st gen 5s	102¾	102¾
Tex & Pac 2000	101¾	101¾
Tex & Pac 5s	99	99
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	105⅞	105⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	47½	47½
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99½	99½
Truax Traer C 6½s	89¾	89¾
Trumbell Steel 6s	104	104
Union El L & P rfg 5s '72	99¼	99¼
Union El & P 1st 5s '32	99¾	99¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92⅞	92⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '48	96⅞	96⅞
Union Pacific 4s '53	89⅝	89⅝
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99	98⅝
U City St Louis 4s '34	97½	97½
U S Rubber 5s '47	91⅛	91
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅛
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅜	108⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5½s '44	92⅜	92⅞
Utah Pow & L 5s '44	92	92
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106½	106½
Util Lt & P 5½s	92½	91⅝
Va Mid Ry gen 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Va Ry 6s '62	103¼	103¼
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	98⅜	98⅜
Wabash 4½s '39	87⅜	87⅜
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅜	103⅜
Wabash 1st 6s '39	107⅜	106⅝
Walworth 6½s 53	98½	98½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Quinlan 6s	98⅜	98⅜
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102	102
West Shore 4s 2361	97	97
Western Electric 5s '44	103¾	103½
Western Maryland 4s '52	80	80
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96⅞	96½
Western Pac 5s A '46	99¾	99¼
Western Un 6½s '36	108	108
White S M 6s '40	93	92½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	58	55
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101⅛
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102	101½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107	107
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	78¼	78¼
Youngstown 5s '78	100⅝	100½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last			
Open	High	Low	May 2	May 1
3½s '47	97.28	98	97.28	98 • 97.28
1st 4¼s '47	99.24	99.24	99.21	99.21 99.24
4th 4¼s '38	99.25	99.28	99.25	99.25 99.25
US 3⅜s '47..	97.27	97.27	97.27	97.27 97.28
US 4s '54	104.29	105	104.29	105 104.28
US 4¼s '52	108.30	109	108.29	109 108.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	93	93
Antioquia 7s A '45	92½	92½
Antioquia 7s B '45	92	92
Antwerp 5s '58	92¼	91⅝
Argentine Gov 5s '45	89½	89½
Argentine 5½s '62	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅜	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	99⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	86⅝	86¼
Australia 5s '55	95½	95
Australia 5s '57	95⅝	95⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103	103
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	88½	88½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	91½	91½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92¼	92¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¼	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '40	104½	104¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Berlin 6s	89½	89½
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	90¾	90½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92⅝	92⅜
Bolivia 7s ct	88½	88½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103	103
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	90½	89½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	102¾	102
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100¼	100
Brazil (Cen El Ry 7s '52	97½	97¼
Brazil 6½s '26	92⅞	92⅜
Brazil 6½s '27	93	92¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	80	79½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	92½	92
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	87	87
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	96½	96½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	97⅞	97⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Chile 6s rct	92	92¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	92½	92½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98⅛	98¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	93¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93	93
Chile Jan '61	93½	93¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅞	101⅜
Chile Sept '61	93½	93
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94	93⅞
Colombia 6s Jan	88	88
Colombia 6s Oct	88	87⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	90½	90½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	93½	93⅜
Copn'n (City) 6½s '53	87⅜	87⅜
Copn'n (City) 8s '52	95¾	95¾
Con Agr 6s rct	87	87
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	95¼	95¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	96	93⅝
Cundi 6½s '59	84½	84¼
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Denmark 4½s	88½	88
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅞	103⅝
Denmark 5½s	100	99⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar)	101⅜	101¾
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102	102
Est R R Co 7s '64	103	103
Fiat 7s '46 war	140	140
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96	96
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	100
French (Rep) 5s '45	107⅞	107⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112½	112¼
Germ 7s '49	105⅝	105⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	83	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	83
Germ G E 6s '48	89	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93¾	93¾
Greek 6s '68	84¼	84⅛
Holland Am Line 6s '47	100⅝	100½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	87⅜	87¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	92¾	92
Ilseder 6s ct	84	83⅝
Irish Free State 5s '60	97	96¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95	95
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94¼	94¼
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	94¼	93½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97	96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31

Grant No Drinker, Says Commander's Whilom Secretary

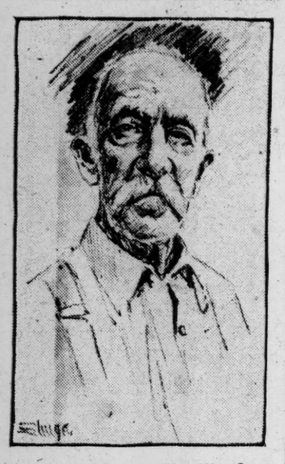
(Continued from Page 1)

seven inches tall, lightly built and amiable in appearance. The general's eyes were bright and gray with a noticeable inclination to twinkle. His hair was brown and slightly tousled. He was well-mannered and looked upon the men about him keenly but with kindliness. At any rate this is the way he appeared to the newly named secretary. From the first the two liked each other.

"A little while later after the general had left the room I met a Colonel Markham, who was distributor of mail for the headquarters. He took me aside and told me:

"'All you have to do to get along with the general is to take straight orders and go straight at them. He will tell you what to do, but not how or why you have to do it. He'll just turn his back and expect it to be done. Look him straight in the eye and don't say 'Sir' too much.'

"I found that all this was first-



M. Harrison Strong, Who Was Secretary to Gen. U. S. Grant.

rate advice. General Grant was of a mild and taciturn nature, but withal there was a streak of mischief in him. I never saw anyone who enjoyed a funny story so much. But Grant invariably told clean stories and whenever there was work to be done he was at the work and not at story-telling.

"At various times I have been come to for substantiation of the contention that Grant was invariably slouchy and slovenly in appearance. This contention is absolutely untrue. General Grant wore a plain serge uniform, but it was invariably well-kept, neat and clean. He rarely eyer wore ornament or braid. I never remember of seeing him with a sword or saber. In fact he used to laugh good-naturedly at fellow officers with marked inclinations toward foppery. I remember that Gen. Benjamin F. Butler invariably wore a long clanking saber and when he would start up the stairs to Grant's headquarters which were then on a table-land some 200 feet above the James River, we could hear his saber clank at every step, which represented about 10 minutes of steady clanking. One day General Grant eased over to me and suggested confidentially "Strong, don't these gentlemen enjoy making music with their swords, though? Sounds as if they figured on doing the business all by themselves.'

Cooling Treatment

"General Grant was approachable any time by anyone who had business with him; and he would listen to an enlisted man as readily as he would a general, dealing courteously and directly with either. He never took sides in quarrels between officers. I recall one day a hot-headed young adjutant came banging in headquarters and said:

"'Sir, General ——— is an ass and I am responsible!'

"Grant grinned extensively.

"'Well sir, that is a very grave responsibility indeed. Now help yourself to a drink of cold water and rest a while.'

"General Grant was no stickler for handsome quarters. Usually he followed his army and pitched headquarters anywhere expedient—in forests or underbrush or open fields or at farmhouses. One army wagon carried all of headquarter's equipment. The general and his whole staff combined did not have as much luggage as an ordinary first lieutenant. General Grant was delicate at eating and he rarely slept more than five or six hours a day. He was light-skinned, round-faced and weighed about 145 pounds."

Mr. Strong still has his honorable discharge and letter of personal commendation from General Grant. He served on the general's staff until six months after the termination of the war, and while stationed at Washington headquarters he witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's Theater.

"I believe that Lincoln's death hurt Grant more deeply than any event of his life. He said little about it, of course, and made no evidence of his grief, but Grant regarded Lincoln as his dearest friend. And you will remember that Lincoln exhibited immutable confidence in Grant.

"General Grant was never forgetful of an associate regardless of place and circumstance. I met him in a Chicago hotel once after he had been elected President of the United States. It was early in the morning and I was soiled and disheveled from doing a bit of stove cleaning. But Grant recognized me across the whole length of the lobby and came over to me through literally hundreds of hand-shakers. He asked me to his room, and we spent the morning talking over old times."

Always in Close Touch

Mr. Strong kept in intimate touch with his commander until the latter passed away. Although offered various position in national service he preferred a private business in Chicago. Some 25 years ago he became interested in the Ozark hill country and purchased a ranch near Ozark, Mo., which he now superintends.

Mr. Strong has a soldierly bearing despite his mounting years. He is invariably immaculately groomed, remembers clearly and speaks with animation. He has still in his possession a number of papers of importance, although he has already contributed many of these, including the pact of Lee's surrender, to national historical societies. Mr. Strong lost a great deal of his personal correspondence with General Grant during the Chicago fire of 1871 but he still has cherished bits of it. He and Mrs. Strong have been married for 56 years. They have done extensive altruistic work among backhill people.

Oscar Bows Out Last Guest at Waldorf Hotel

(Continued from Page 1)

figure on the raised dais where stood the speaker's table, and whose name was the final word on every speaker's lips, for when one said "Oscar" did one not mean the Waldorf? During the evening he became the possessor of a silver loving cup, which Col. Walter Scott presented in appreciation of past courtesies. And just before Oscar spoke, Dr. Marcel Knecht, general secretary of Le Matin of Paris, closed his speech with the presentation of a medal, which, he said, "was not struck by any government and is therefore perhaps more rare, since it is the only one of its kind.

"It is," he added, "a little token from Le Matin of our affection and esteem."

Many Reminiscences

The evening was an occasion for reminiscences. "The first time I was ever in this hotel," was the favorite beginning.

In the absence of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Charles C. Paulding, vice-president of the New York Central and president of the Yale Club, presided.

There were speeches, songs and bagpipers and wandering troubadours—no lull from the time Mr. Paulding asked for a toast to "this grand old hotel," to Oscar's closing speech.

William T. Pendergast, chairman of the Public Service Commission, said: "The Waldorf has been a great forum from which ideas of tremendous value in shaping the sentiments and events of this Nation have come. Chauncey Depew, William Jennings Bryan, Charles E. Hughes and John W. Davis are a few of the men who have spoken within these walls. And they have echoed to the eloquence of Woodrow Wilson and to the vigorous rhetoric of Theodore Roosevelt.

Oscar reviewed briefly the early years and how he came to America from Switzerland when he was 15 years old. He said he had received letters from people in many parts of the world asking why the Waldorf should have to be torn down. "We are here with a building of about 900 rooms on 25,000 square feet," he said. "But we can build today on 5000 square feet of ground a hotel with 1000 rooms. In this building, before we get up to serve breakfast to our guests, every room costs $1.50 in taxes. That is why we are moving."

Messages were read from Marshal Joffre, General Gouraud, Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Harry Britten, André Tardieu, Stephen Lausanne, Marquess de Polignac, and many others.

Mill Owners Ask Trial of New Plan

Launch Advertising Campaign to Win Labor Support of "Extended" System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, of which T. M. Merchant of Greenville is president, will use daily and weekly newspapers of the State for an advertising campaign in defense of the "extended" system of operation. This system has been blamed for recent strikes in textile mills in the State.

The advertising points out that the new system dignifies skilled cotton mill labor, increases the earning power of skilled operatives, and at the same time stimulates production. The conclusion reached by the manufacturers is that the fundamental idea of "extended" labor is correct when properly applied.

The manufacturers, according to officials, hope to present to the operatives, and to the public generally, the true nature of the "extended" operating system as applied to cotton mill workers.

Meanwhile strikes in cotton mills continue, with no immediate prospects of settlement. Operatives are represented as anxious to settle their differences with the mill managements without interference from labor organizations.

CANADIAN CENSURE VOTE AGAIN DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A general censure of P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, for "inefficiency, disregard of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, the Post Office Act and other statutory authority," was moved by the Conservative members of Parliament. The motion was defeated by 92 to 68.

This was the second motion in the course of a sustained opposition attack on the Administration of the Post Office Department.

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

146 acres of Timberland

45 miles up the beautiful McKenzie River Valley from Eugene, Oregon, on the right side going up the river.

The principal timber is Douglas Fir, Cedar, Sugar Pine, Hemlock. The land lays the long way on the river, about 70 acres on the river bank. Trees are from 4 ft. to 9 ft. in diameter; the land is mostly level. This photograph is just a fair sample of the timber. For further particulars address—

MRS. JOHN WESLEY VARNEY
235 PEARL STREET, EUGENE, OREGON

Pasadena Rentals

Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.

Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ST. LOUIS, MO., DeWar Apartment, 5536 Page Blvd.—Large, light airy rooms; newly decorated; hot water; janitor service; Frigidaire; opposite Principia and Christian Science church.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: WILLIAM PENN.

Where: England and America.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: An English Quaker and the founder of Pennsylvania. He had early shown a religious turn of mind and at 18 boldly declared himself a Quaker. An outraged family sent him abroad to recover his orthodoxy, but on his return he came again in touch with the Quakers and his zeal was rekindled. His faith took a somewhat militant form; he tore the gowns from the backs of his fellow students at Oxford, he refused to conform to many common habits and laws of his day, he insisted upon professing his faith openly by tongue and by pen. In consequence, he was constantly in trouble with the authorities; twice he was imprisoned in the Tower, once for six months in Newgate for declining to take an oath when on trial. Yet there were intervals when, because of his agreeable personality, his wealth and position, he was welcomed at court and thus in a position to intercede for his long-suffering friends, the Quakers.

In 1676 Penn and some friends founded a colony in America, upon land which was given to Penn in lieu of certain money accruing to his father, the Admiral, from the Crown. By royal charter William Penn became Lord Proprietor of the territory of Pennsylvania, where having consummated his famous treaty of friendship with the Indians, he founded the city of Philadelphia or "Brotherly Love." The colony prospered amazingly, its citizens living in peace with the Indians, its doors hospitably open to men of all religious faiths. Its founder's aims were made clear in a letter which he dispatched to his agent in America: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty as men and Christians, that they may not be brought in bondage but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people." William Penn's influence was so strong with King James II that there was issued, in 1686, a proclamation of release from prison of all persons held for their religious conviction. But throughout his entire career Penn himself endured injustices because of his persistent battles waged in behalf of freedom of conscience.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How much has the cost of living increased since 1914? —*Editorial*..... 20
2. How is wood being used as a fashion accessory? — *Fashions Page* 20
3. What is the "soul of an advertisement," according to Samuel Johnson? — *Book Page*..... 20
4. What, according to the Humorist, is "the latest gadget for the bathroom"?— *Brevities*..... 20
5. What is Charles Chaplin's attitude toward talkies?— *Editorial Notes* ..... 20 —

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Receipt and Recipe

There seems to be a never-ending discussion as to the use and pronunciation of these two words, and when the final verdict has been given, each person probably will continue to prefer the usage to which he or she has been accustomed.

Both words are derived from the Latin *recipere*, "to receive," *recipe* being the imperative which says "do thou take." Although Chaucer and some other Middle English writers simplified receipt to "receit," some of the sixteenth-century scholars, apprehensive lest the Latin original might be forgotten, replaced the p, which has remained until the present.

Authorities are now agreed that in the sense of a formula or list of ingredients for making some combination, these words are interchangeable, although receipt, "the identical direction for making," has been consistently applied to cookery, and recipe, "the combined ingredients," frequently to materia medica. Since, however, receipt is in general use as a written acknowledgment and as the act of receiving something, recipe is very widely accepted as the formula for cookery.

Pronounce receipt like re-seet', final syllable accented and long, first *e* as in *event*. Recipe sounds like res'-i-pe, accenting the first syllable. Sound *e* as in *end*, *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *eve*.

"The directions in a receipt or recipe must be followed closely."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

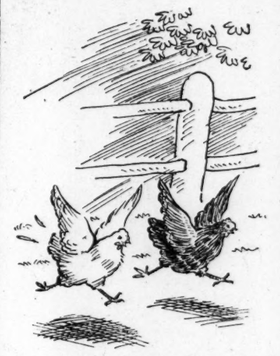
A Quotation for Today

SHINE humbly, to His glory whose light you borrow; not to show forth your own excellencies, but His, who hath called you from darkness to His marvelous light. If we be children of light, our brightness must praise the Father of Lights.—LEIGHTON

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

EMMALINE and Susabet, the intelligent hens, stood in the gateway of Farmer Ben's farm. It was about ten o'clock in the morning, and Emmaline and Susabet had finished their day's work for Farmer Ben, so they had the rest of the day to themselves. Every day they gave Farmer Ben one egg apiece, and



Emmaline and Susabet Flapped Their Wings and Hurried Across the Road.

Farmer Ben put these eggs with ten others in a pasteboard box with a picture of a handsome hen and the words SELECTED EGGS on it and sold it for money to a delighted customer. He was so pleased with Emmaline and Susabet that the rest of the day he let them do exactly as they pleased. If the day was fair, they usually took a long walk.

Said Emmaline,
"Where shall we go
This pleasant day?
I do not know."

Said Susabet,
"The day is fair.
Just where we go
I do not care."

Said Emmaline,
"We'll just start out
And walk along
And walk about."

Said Susabet,
"And as we go
We'll count the signs
Of spring, you know."

It was a question with Emmaline and Susabet whether they should walk one way and see the sights of the town or the other way and see the sights of the country. They didn't really very much care which way they went, so they started townward, stepping along in the dignified way that hens have when they are not in a hurry. And as they went along they looked for signs of spring.

Said Emmaline,
"I plainly see
A robin redbreast
On a tree."

Said Susabet,
"The grass, my dear,
Is growing green.
The spring is here."

Said Emmaline,
"Those boys! They're at
The game they play
With ball and bat."

Said Susabet,
"Another greeting
For spring! That man
A rug is beating."

Said Emmaline,
"Let's cross the road.
There is a swamp.—
Perhaps a toad."

So Emmaline and Susabet crossed the road. But of course when they crossed a road they were not so dignified as when they were stepping along the sidewalk. First they stood a while at the side of the road, looking this way and that way to see what was coming, and making up their minds when would be the best time to cross over. And then Emmaline said, "One-two-three, Susabet." And Susabet said, "Go, Emmaline!" And they both flapped their wings and went across as quickly as they could, stepping high and fast, so as not to trip over anything.

Said Susabet,
"Just hear him sing.
How glad he is
That it is spring!"

So Emmaline and Susabet walked as far as the Town Hall and home again. And Susabet had noticed one more sign of spring than Emmaline, and Emmaline one less than Susabet. But Emmaline wasn't quite beaten yet.

Said Emmaline,
"Look! Farmer Ben
Is putting up
The screens again."

The Mail Bag

(Continued from The Young Folks' Page)

tember we have poultry shows at different places. I raise Rhode Island Reds, which are fitted best for this locality. I am also a Boy Scout.

My hobbies are the collection of stamps, coins, and minerals. I like to play baseball, football, and all kinds of games, and I also like reading and traveling very much. While I like the Young Folks' Page best of all I also like Snubs and Waddles, the Sundial, and all the rest of the paper.

I should like to correspond with boys anywhere. I am 15 years old. I should like especially to have letters from Australia and Africa—also from Boy Scouts all over the world.

Claudie L.

[Did you enjoy our Four-H Club articles, Claudie?—Ed.]

Burlingame, California

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Monitor. Evidently my first letter was not interesting enough. I like to read the Monitor because it gives me much help in school, and it is very interesting to read the letters from all over the world.

I am 17 and go to the Burlingame High School. Burlingame is 20 miles out of San Francisco. About four miles from Burlingame, San Francisco airport is located. It has three large hangars and about 25 planes. I go up to the airport every day after school except Saturday, and I know all the fellows at the field. About a month ago, I had a ride up to Seattle, Washington, and back. Going up I rode in the cockpit with the pilot.

I am collecting signatures of pilots and have among my collection Martin Jensen, Emory Bronte, Amelia Earhart, and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. I have also been a passenger with Charles Lindbergh, Martin Jensen, and with Kingsford-Smith, in the Southern Cross, before he left for Australia.

Another boy and myself are planning to go to Canada and Alaska this summer, and I should very much like to hear from some boys who are interested in aviation, and especially from Canada.

Stanley H.

[A letter for aviation enthusiasts!—Ed].

Bolivar, New York

Dear Editor:

Bolivar is a little oil town nestled among beautiful hills. Lately, a gas well has been completed near here, producing at the rate of 2,000,000 feet a day. It is the largest well of its kind in this part of New York State.

Last summer I went to a camp and learned to make beaded purses, belts and flowers. We went in swimming every day and had a lovely time.

My favorite subjects in school are arithmetic, civics and spelling. In sports I enjoy tennis, swimming, boating, and running. My favorite pastime is reading.

I should like to correspond with any girl not over 16 and will answer promptly. I am 12 years old and a Girl Scout. Anita H.

Whitechurch, Cardiff, Wales

Dear Editor:

I am 19 years old and am emigrating to western Canada in a month's time. I have been going to the Christian Science Sunday School in Cardiff for nearly three years and should like to correspond with boys about my own age in Canada who are interested in Christian Science. I wish to express my appreciation for the helpful articles in the Monitor and Sentinel. W. E. A.

The following would like to receive letters:

Boys

Ray W. (13), La Crosse, Wis.—Exchange stamps.

Oscar S. (18), Garrison, Utah.—Especially from South America and Scandinavia.

Everett B. (19), Harlan, Ky.—Exchange postcards.

David A., Oakland Calif.

Girls

Doris F. (12), Piqua, Ohio.

Elinor R. (12), New Lisbon, N. J.—Interested in music.

Wanda S. (13), San Luis Obispo, Calif.—Interested in postcards, stamps and coins.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Double Acrostic published April 25:

W i R e	S o B s
A g O g	C l U b
L o B e	O u R s
T h E n	T u N e
E a R n	T o S s
R a T e	

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Proclamation

Perry, Ia.

WITH book accounts aggregating $25,000, O. F. Rodden, an old-time clothing merchant of this community, wiped the slate clean a few days before last Thanksgiving day and canceled all outstanding obligations due the firm.

Mr. Rodden in a statement duly attested by a notary public announced:

"To whom it may concern:

"I, O. F. Rodden, do of my own free will and accord cancel and forgive all debts and debtors owing me for past favors during the years of my business life with the people of Perry, Iowa, and vicinity and hereby extend to all mankind my best and sincere wishes for good health, prosperity and everlasting happiness.

"This is my proclamation of thankfullness at this time for the many blessings, past, present and future. Signed this 22d day of November, 1928."

Student Democracy

THE democratic spirit for which the student body of the Texas State College for Women at Denton is famed, is illustrated in a contribution from Miss A. F. When the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs held its annual convention at the college, three of the dormitories were gladly vacated to accommodate the visitors, and meals were served in double shifts by the girls who are thus working their way through school. Serving six meals in addition to carrying on their daily classes was very much of an effort, but there was no complaint. The other students, however, decided to lend a hand. They accordingly arranged a night off for the serving girls, and provided a motion picture show party for them—meanwhile carrying out their tasks of waitresses and helping in the kitchen.

In Lighter Vein

Unnecessary

Wife (going to seaside): "Good-by, dear. I will write to you very soon."

Husband: "But, dear, the money I gave you should last a month."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

Passing Show

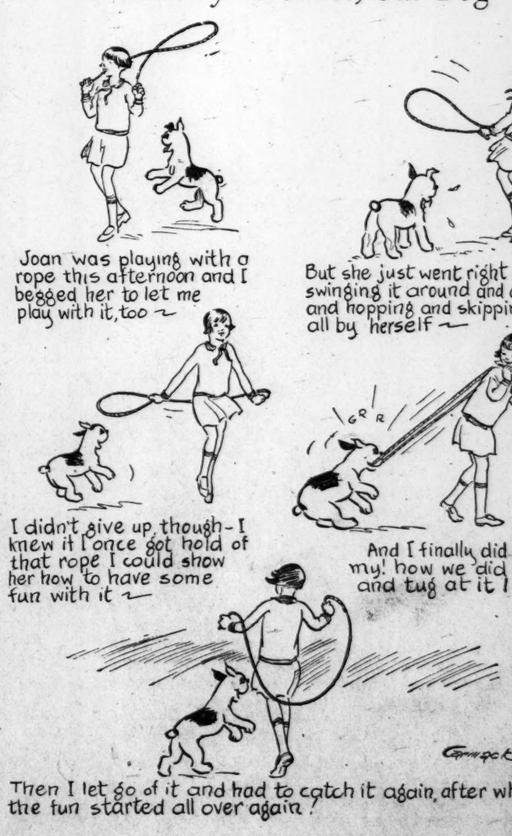
Martian (watching spring cleaning disturbances): "This happens every year regularly—at the same time—wonder what it can be?"

Satisfying the Child

Lilly: "I want a donkey ride—I want a donkey ride."

Mother: "John, just take her on your shoulder so that we can have some peace."—*Le Rire* (Paris).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Joan was playing with a rope this afternoon and I begged her to let me play with it, too
But she just went right on swinging it around and around and hopping and skipping it all by herself
I didn't give up though—I knew if I once got hold of that rope I could show her how to have some fun with it
And I finally did and my! how we did pull and tug at it!
Then I let go of it and had to catch it again, after which the fun started all over again!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Mass Production and Mr. Filene

THE editor of the Atlantic Monthly assures his readers that the debate between the brothers, Edward A. Filene and A. Lincoln Filene, in his May number, as to the virtues of mass production as an aid to national prosperity and individual freedom and comfort, is a wholly unpremeditated one. He says that the two articles, the one eulogizing, the other to some extent deprecating mass production, came from these writers at different times, and apparently without prearrangement. At any rate, the prominence of both these men in the business world, with their even greater prominence as contributors to economic and sociological discussions, gives notable value to what they have written.

Without attempting to adjudicate the issue of the debate, or even to summarize the cogent arguments presented on either side, the Monitor would select for present discussion Mr. Edward Filene's examination of the four most common objections raised to mass production. These he enumerates somewhat as follows: 1. Mass production makes the worker a slave of his machine. 2. It destroys individual initiative and turns craftsmen into automatons. 3. Mass methods, by making one man plus a machine equivalent to innumerable men working at handicraft, increases unemployment. 4. Mass production destroys individuality, standardizes society, and replaces beauty with machine-made ugliness.

Each of these objections has a certain plausibility. Probably, indeed, each one has in it a certain measure of force, although its entire truth is not to be admitted. Mr. Filene demolishes the first by pointing out very justly that the machines do away with heavy, back-breaking and nerve-racking work. Forging on a power hammer is easier than swinging a sledge, and one can drill twenty holes with a power press with less hard work than is required in drilling a single hole in a piece of steel by hand. This argument is unanswerable. There is a certain picturesqueness, no doubt, in comparing a Wallace Nutting picture of a colonial woman on the porch of her home, standing by a large spinning wheel, and making the homespun yarn which later she will weave into cloth, with a woman tending a number of spinning jennys in a factory. But the comparison is obviously unfair, and even at that the question arises whether the factory spinner does not in the end work less time and for better pay than did the old-time spinning housewife.

Concerning the second objection, Mr. Filene points out that simple monotonous work is not necessarily offensive to man, nor is it destructive to mental activity. Men can perform it in a mechanical way while fitting their minds for more original activities in leisure hours. And as the tendency of mass production is to reduce hours and increase wages, its ultimate effect will be to provide for the workman enhanced opportunity for exerting such original faculties as he may either possess or be able to cultivate and develop.

The charge of unemployment, due to mass production, is, of course, true when a limited period of time or a single industry is considered, but wholly untrue, as history demonstrates, when all branches of industry over a long period of time are taken into consideration. From the typesetting machine up to the latest devices for economizing labor in motorcar factories every labor-saving device has ultimately resulted in an enormous increase in the opportunities for employment. It is true that each has produced some reduction of labor opportunities in a single industry for a brief time. That is unfortunate enough, and some method of meeting the destitution which these periodical displacements of labor cause should be devised. But one has but to contemplate the volume of things which people can buy, and which, by so buying, can give employment to labor, today, as compared with the output of useful commodities forty years or so ago, to be convinced of the fallacy of the charge of unemployment as due to mass production.

And finally, the allegation of a deadly monotony and standardization due to mass production is also true within certain limitations. The masses of the people, obliged to buy that which is least expensive, will provide themselves with the standardized output of great factories, but the enormous increase in aggregate wealth, and its wider distribution inevitably ends in the increase of the number of people who are desirous of buying distinctive things, whether in clothes, books, furniture, or articles of personal adornment. Perhaps there would be more custom tailors if there were no ready-made suits, but the ready-made suits have enabled the mass of men to dress better than ever before in history, and the tailors catering to the individual tastes of the more prosperous have certainly not declined in number.

Mr. Filene's article contains a wealth of information well worthy the careful consideration of anyone interested in existing social and economic conditions. He shows, too, a fine optimism and an eagerness for the wider distribution of the good things of life, long characteristic of his intellectual activities. In his summing up of what may be sought through the efforts of mankind with some hope of accomplishment, he curiously parallels the position taken by President Hoover that a measure of prosperity and economic independence must be secured for the people before they can begin to accomplish greater things. Mr. Filene sets forth his view in this paragraph, which we think unanswerable:

> In the final analysis beauty is the greatest objective of the world. But we cannot teach spiritual truths effectively to a starving people. One great way to make more beauty in this world is to make the obtaining of a living—the obtaining of the necessary food, clothing, and shelter, and the necessary minimum of luxuries—so mechanical and so little time-consuming that we shall all have time for avocations, have time to work for and search for better things—to search for beauty. This can be accomplished by saving of waste, by more economic justice, by invention and better organization of production and distribution, by better training of workers and leaders.

What News From South America?

SOUTH AMERICAN date lines have lately been appearing with increasing frequency in many newspapers throughout the United States. Notwithstanding the fact that peace has been established in Nicaragua, that the tension between Paraguay and Bolivia has yielded to friendly diplomacy and that the Tacna-Arica dispute is nearing solution, cables continue to carry the more normal South American news northward. This trend is symptomatic of the growing commonalty of interests, political and economic, between the United States and the South American republics. It is because the United States and the South American republics are being brought into closer relationship, and because their welfare and their prosperity are becoming more definitely reciprocal, that the character of the news which is flowing between them has become a very pertinent and practical question.

The United Press has recently been developing a very able and active news service throughout South America, and in an address a few days ago before the Chicago Association of Commerce, its president, Carl A. Bickel, emphasized the need of maintaining a news service which would be independent of both government influence and business connections. "American journalism," he declared, "is to be congratulated that at no time in its history has it been burdened by any kind of official press association. Any government that tries to control the natural ebb and flow of news inevitably finds in the end that such a policy leads to disaster."

Mr. Bickel's words state a fundamental of American journalism, and they surely apply to international as well as to domestic news. President Hoover, indeed, in his address in New York last week, expressed his great admiration for the freedom and independence of the American press. But this freedom and this independence do not relieve American newspapers and American news associations from the corresponding obligations of their profession. No government should control the "natural ebb and flow of news," but is it not the responsibility of the newspaper and of the news association themselves to see that the ebb and flow of the news is a natural one? Is it not their responsibility to see that the news is gathered, written and displayed in the perspective of its true significance? Is it not their responsibility to see that the news fairly and sympathetically interprets the times and temper of one nation to another? This is not a government task, as Mr. Bickel has said, but it certainly is very definitely the task of the news associations, the special correspondents and the newspaper editors.

The newspaper, once a private enterprise of exceedingly circumscribed influence, has today become a public institution of far-reaching importance, and its obligations must partake of the public service which it performs. The printed word is a fragile commodity and it should be handled with care. The friendship between nations, more specifically the friendship between the South American republics and the United States, extends very definitely to the relationship between the peoples of these countries. It is the responsibility of the press to promote this friendship through the maintenance of the "natural" ebb and flow of news.

Britain's Financial Problems

THE British budget statement presented to the House of Commons by Winston Churchill, Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, is sound though not spectacular. In view of the general improvement in trade Mr. Churchill makes some modest reductions in taxation, contrived, with a general election in sight, so as to benefit as far as possible all classes of the community. He also increases the very considerable sums already supplied from the public revenue for purposes of roadmaking, railway development and other works of public utility likely to absorb unemployed labor. But he sets his face firmly against embarking upon any new large-scale operations of this character, whether financed by state borrowing as proposed by the Liberals, or by new taxes upon savings as the Labor Party urges ought to be done.

His decision in this respect has disappointed some of his supporters who would have had the Conservatives compete with the Opposition in promising state work for those now idle. It is based upon the consideration that unemployment is no passing phase, but a continuing one which can be removed only by persistent effort to improve normal business. Mr. Churchill compared the opposition schemes to a spurt in a race, justifiable only when the goal is nearer than is now the case. He contents himself therefore with balancing the budget with a small estimated surplus for next year, after setting aside a substantial sum toward repayment of the public debt with a view to the complete wiping out of war burdens in fifty years. It is quite possible that the coming twelve months may prove less prosperous than he hopes. He can claim however, in any case, to be paying his way and reducing indebtedness instead of either adding to it or lessening the sum of private savings available for helping industry. His budget is a milestone on the long road toward recovery from the Great War along which Britain has plodded resolutely since 1918.

What! No Observation Platform?

FROM the evidence at hand it becomes apparent that the attractive observation platform, long symbolic of railway trains in the United States, is doomed to rapid extinction in the West. To take its place, a steel-and-glass-inclosed "sunroom," with miniature windows, is being built, the section thus normally comprising the rear of the train to be devoted to smoking purposes. The trend has proceeded so rapidly on many western lines that it may denote a definite move to retire to oblivion that desirable asset of a long-distance train, the "back porch." From such travelers could enjoy the countryside through which they were passing and at the same time find a place where they could breathe the outside air. From a rail viewpoint, the new cars possess one asset: private cars may be handled on the rear end of limited trains, a thing which has been impossible when the observation platform has been thronged with revenue passengers.

The singular feature of the step thus being taken is the fact that railroads which have emphasized the cleanliness of their roads, with oil-burning locomotives, have succumbed to the new type of cars, which, in their exterior appearance, resemble the end of a subway train in New York City.

No longer may the observant traveler sit on the observation platform and inspect the roadbed, note the evidences of industrial and agricultural progress in the section which he is traversing, acknowledge the cheery hand-waves of railway workers, watch papers thrown off by thoughtful trainmen to the residents of remote sections, and enjoy the brilliant sunshine of a summer's day on the prairie. Indeed, what matters a little dust when one may see, from the rear platform, the glories of the American and the Canadian Rockies, while traversing Colorado, or Montana, or British Columbia? What can replace the observation platform, to which American travelers have been educated over a long period of years, and which now is being taken from them in order that a smoking room may obtain the post of honor at the rear end of the train?

Where to Dump the Old Car?

IN CONNECTICUT, and perhaps in some other states, a law has been passed making it a criminal offense to dispose of an old automobile by abandoning it on a highway. The reason for this law is that the abandoned car makes the road more hazardous, especially at night, for other cars. Such a statute is significant of a growing "problem" which it does not attempt to solve, for, apparently, it is no crime to abandon the old car anywhere that it does not endanger traffic. One does not know whether there has been in Connecticut an increased activity in strengthening the fences and padlocking the gates of convenient fields. Such activity would seem to be a natural corollary.

Meantime there is the problem, two problems, one personal to the owner of an outworn automobile and the other of quite general interest. With public opinion becoming more and more hopefully concerned to protect natural beauty from defacement either by advertising or litter, this addition to the litter is increasingly visible. One may almost anywhere come upon an abandoned automobile. Seeking solution of his personal problem, the former owner has chosen a dark night and somehow got his broken-down vehicle to the place where he has abandoned it—perhaps a quiet road, perhaps a field, a woodland, or even the bed of a running brook. Then, no doubt, he has stealthily gone home to bed. Very likely, one regrets to think, he has slept the sounder for his experience, and will wake up happy in the thought that he has put an undesirable object where he will no longer have to see it himself. In his philosophy roads, woods, fields and streams belong to everybody and provide a good place for refuse objects, large or small. The idea grows, to be sure, that because these pleasant features of nature belong to everybody they do not provide a place for such objects.

But with an old automobile to throw away, where shall a man throw it? The question becomes more pertinent as more men in proportion to population find themselves asking it. As one travels about one sees on the outskirts of towns and cities untidy heaps of outworn automobiles. Nobody is ever seen solving his problem by adding to the heap. It sprawls, nevertheless, wider and wider. The inference is that the additions are made in the night. Imagination pictures mysterious figures stealthily approaching with broken-down automobiles, stealthily going away without them. So far, however, imagination has been unable to picture a satisfactory way of disposing of such cars. The suggestion has been made for seaboard communities that worn-out automobiles be taken out to sea and sunk five (or more) fathoms deep. That such a suggestion has been made shows that this latest and largest litter is beginning to attract attention.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

> Educate and inform the whole mass of the people. Enable them to see that it is to their interest to preserve peace and order, and they will preserve them. Thomas Jefferson to James Madison, 1787

Editorial Notes

When it is noted that $23,000,000,000, or 26 per cent of the total income in the United States, is spent annually for food, there comes a greater appreciation of the full significance of these words by President Hoover in his message to the present special session of Congress:

> Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

Even a 5 per cent saving would yield $1,150,000,000, aid both farmer and consumer and not cost anyone a cent.

As an object lesson in conservation, the supervisors in Oneida County, New York, have authorized the purchase of 100 acres of land bordering a state highway for reforestation purposes. No objections whatever will be raised to this type of highway advertising.

By building its new social institution for men at Newark, N. J., from money received from the sale of old newspapers, rags, shoes, furniture, clothing and magazines, the Salvation Army has proven the old maxim, "waste not, want not."

If Mother's Day and its carnation, why not Prohibition Day and a water lily?

The Overland mail becomes the air mail.

Shadows

THEY are so often passed over without pause, yet there lies treasure in the noting. For whether exquisite in design as are the shadows of delicate grasses; or rich in the velvet of their color as the deep mauve cast by a cloud above a vale in the English Lakes; whether frankly humorous as the giant shadows of wee tots passing a high wall, or of unexpected beauty as that of a butterfly hovering about a wild rose—shadows may hold numberless delights.

Perhaps, for me, shadows lend an unforgettable art touch to a scene. There have been many "chequer'd shades," from L'Allegro down, and yet one memory. Charleston; a quiet aristocratic old street bearing a French name; high, wrought-iron gates in garden walls, a glimpse through one of them of a darky mammy and a golden-haired child under a gnarled magnolia tree; a three-tiered "gallery," misty lavender in its cascade of wistaria; everywhere the fragrance of South Carolina roses; and the touchstone of memory lies in the shadows on the brick walk that edged the sleeping street—a sun-flecked walk, a beautiful old street, and a Negro who might have been a friend of Porgy, sauntering through this speckled light and shadow.

Haunting in its atmospliere of meditation is the remembrance of Addison's Walk at Oxford, deep in the shadows cast by ancient trees. Once seen, ever unforgotten, is the tall spire and long shadow of Salisbury in its setting of surrounding Close. Clearly recalled is my own lengthened shadow poised at the top of the ski track on a late afternoon, years ago, under Minnesota "sun dogs."

* * *

The shadow of the ship at night, as she cut silently through the moon-drenched Atlantic, painted its form upon my thought, and furthermore held fascinating phosphorescent beauties in its peaceful darkness. The precious comradeship with one velvet-nosed black horse in the mesa country, Pike's Peak and Baldy up beyond, is inseparable from the mental picture of a chummy-looking shadow prone upon the sagebrush.

There was also the shadow of an airplane that crossed the English Channel on a bright day of many colors. It clung to the fields of Belgium when the passenger mounted skyward. It printed a silhouette on farmhouse roof and sandy shore. It crossed into the map of France and turning northward darkened a moving pattern on an azure sea. Slender fingers of cloud drifting over the water broke it into bits, catching some of it on their pinky-white floating veils, leaving some to skim along the Channel blue. Then the winged shadow climbed Shakespeare's cliff, lightly brushed the upturned faces of guards on Dover Castle, swept across miles of sweet green English countryside and over clustered villages, until it circled at last round and round and came to rest huddled under the landed plane on Croydon Field.

Ever the added touch of loveliness or whim, granted as largesse. Consider the Roman Forum by moonlight without the wonder of those three slender stems of darkness cast across the Sacra Via by the columns of the Temple of Castor and Pollux. Or the Arno by night without the watery blackness below the Ponte Vecchio as foil for nodding boat lanterns that splash softly under bridges!

The jollity of certain tricks of shadow has also for me never-failing elements of delight. Once I clambered among the mechanism of Tony Sarg's "back stage" and made a fresh discovery. For in the mêlée of quaint puppets dangling at their hooks were even quainter conceits—each puppet's shadow. Humorous they should have been, and were—yet each had something wistful in its very incongruity. The shadow of a puppet. Mere frivol. A nothingness in the absolute! Mr. Sarg, by the way, has used puppet shadows in certain productions, with positive effect.

Then there are the joking shadows of skipping, dancing children. Big or small, early morning or at near noon, they have sheer charm and a lightness of touch that renders them adorable little silhouettes of the intriguing pixies themselves. Another delightful bit of composition is an animal's shadow—that of a kitten playing daintily with a leaf, an Airedale with his little-old-man look, sitting solemnly on the front walk. Once I saw a small white lamb, frisking over a close-cropped upland meadow above the Langdale Valley, and its dancing shadow was the tenderest of whimsies.

* * *

Lovely are the designs which nature shadows make. A dragonfly above the stream is twice a picture. Nothing is more exquisite than the pattern cast by milkweed or bearded grasses, and all the world knows the beauty of cloud shadow upon a hillside, or perhaps cloud shadow upon cloud.

One of the skills of architecture, of course, lies in the artistic use of shadows. The flying buttresses of Amiens, the carved pinnacles of Milan's "frozen music"—in fact, the very essence of ecclesiastical Gothic is more poignant when enjoyed with an added noting of its play of shadows. The carver, the architect, both deal to an extent in shadow values. The modern set-back skyscraper is rich in such design.

The lover of shadows sees color in them. I find them much more varied than a mere black or gray. That of a cloud upon the ocean may be purple with green highlights, flecked with steel. I feel that many so-called gray ones are really lavender, and black ones deep purple or dark green. Snow shadows by day are likely to be blue, as anyone knows, while by moonlight they are sometimes jade green. I often think of the shadows in the English Lake District, for against a mountainside of oddly moss-gray-green with pink highlights, they are deep mauve. Those who know the Pikes Peak range of the Colorado Rockies have perhaps found that the shadow of bird or cloud upon the bald pink rocks is deep lavender toning into purple. Shadows at sunrise or sunset anywhere are more than arrestingly long, for they are woven in delicate colors.

I have yet to see the shadows at the north pole, or those cast by the midnight sun! For that matter, there are many other kinds to see and many to be seen again. Is not this, after all, a chief delight in noting them? M. J. T.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The "Infant" Radio Industry

THERE are some 20,000,000 radio sets in use throughout the world at the present time, and more than half of them are in the United States, the Department of Commerce reveals in a recent report. The value of our exports exceeded $12,000,000 last year, far in advance of the mark set by any other country.

The United States has been the leader in the development of the radio from the start. In no other country has it become such an integral part of the home equipment, nor has the cost been brought so easily within the range of the masses. This, despite the fact that constant refinement has boosted prices several hundred per cent during the last few years.

In the free use of the radio for the dissemination of advertising, entertainment and the expression of opinion, the United States also leads by a large margin. Rigid government control is exercised in nearly every other country, and, strictly speaking, there are no commercial stations and no radio advertising outside the confines of this country.

Nearly everywhere except in the United States license fees must be paid by set owners. This runs from $2.50 in England and $5.70 in Germany to $9 in Japan. This feature of the foreign radio industry probably has been the greatest obstacle to its expansion. On the other hand, the absence of the license feature has been a great factor in the development of the industry here.

"Freedom of the air," closely aligned, of course, with the American principle of free speech and a free press, has become a jealously guarded institution in this country and undoubtedly will remain so.—*Columbus (O.) Evening Dispatch.*

Britain and America

WHEN the American Ambassador, in a farewell speech at the Pilgrims' dinner last night, testified to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, he might—had he not been a diplomatist—have cited the case of the Canadian schooner I'm Alone as a very definite proof of his statement. Here was a merchant ship, flying British colors, which was chased by two American revenue cutters for two days and nights in the Gulf of Mexico, and was then sunk by gunfire because the captain refused to surrender. It requires no very great imaginative power to see how such an incident, had it occurred ten or twenty years ago, would have stirred public feeling. There would have been a general outcry against the American coast guards who had attacked and destroyed a British vessel on the high seas.

It is surely remarkable that the news of the sinking of the Canadian schooner has been received with complete calmness. The comments of the American press, indeed, have been very much stronger and more hasty than anything that has been said here. We have instinctively assumed that, if a mistake was made, the American Government will rectify it and make amends. But in any case, the facts have, first of all, to be made clear. This is the object of the conversations now proceeding at Washington between the Canadian Minister, Mr. Massey, and the State Department.

Mr. Houghton said that during the last four years he had always found British ministers and officials ready to make an effort to understand the American point of view, and willing, where justice and common sense demanded, to modify their own views. The official attitude has reflected the wishes of the Nation, which is profoundly convinced of the importance of maintaining friendly relations with America, and which has no desire to quarrel with anyone. Great Britain takes her membership of the League of Nations and her obligations under the Kellogg pact very seriously indeed, and it is not our fault if, as Mr. Houghton hinted, there are still some benighted people on the other side of the Atlantic who think of us as a predatory, imperialistic power. Mr. Houghton described this distorted view of British policy as a "mental hobgoblin," which had no real existence. It is to be hoped that his testimony to our good character may help to dispel these mischievous legends. The British public will accept his assurance that the United States has no wish to dominate the world, any more than we have or ever had. Such statements may appear to be truisms, but they are worth repeating.

Not the least valuable part of a weighty speech was the reminder that two great countries like Great Britain and America cannot hope to avoid having differences now and then. Mr. Houghton shrewdly pointed out that international friendships differ fundamentally from personal friendships. We choose our friends, and, if we differ widely from them, we agree to part. But a nation cannot ignore the existence of other nations, save, perhaps, for special reasons during a few years. We have as a nation to keep on good terms with all others, as far as possible. But each country has its special interests and modes of thought, and therefore may expect to have disagreements with other countries.

Mr. Houghton's point was that differences between Great Britain and America should not be regarded as abnormal, but as entirely natural and inevitable. The fact that we speak the same language, have some of the same laws and institutions, have much of the same literature, and think many of the same thoughts, does not and cannot imply that the British and American people will always take the same view of any political question. What it does imply is that Great Britain and America should find it somewhat easier than any other two nations to adjust their differences in a friendly and businesslike manner Mr. Houghton has rendered good service to both countries during his term of office, and his parting advice deserves to be remembered.—*London Daily Telegraph.*

Another Protest

BEING quite in sympathy with the author of "A Protest," in a recent issue of the Dispatch, I wish also to enter my protest against some of the billboard advertising of tobacco.

Billboard tobacco advertisements are a public nuisance, and should be declared so by our city, state, and national Government.

The editorial commenting upon "A Protest" suggests that "the problem is one that will have to work itself out." I maintain that a problem of this kind will not "work itself out," but must be WORKED out by a continued, determined protest upon the part of those who are disturbed by the seriousness of the problem.

A few years ago a protest movement started among the pupils of the high school in one of our southwestern cities, which resulted in the City Council banishing all billboard tobacco advertisements from the city. What was done there can be done elsewhere, if someone will only show nerve enough to sponsor such a movement.

Everywhere the child or youth goes, he is confronted with this enticing influence. One cannot even keep the influence out of his own home, if he wishes to have magazines on his reading table and a radio in his parlor. Must one deny his family the benefits of the inventive genius of the age, and not permit them placed in his home, or in the life of his family? Can one not even permit his children to attend the movies, or walk down the street, or even sit on his front porch, for fear of this determined and destructive influence?

I say, let all who are opposed to this influence enter protest to the magazine companies, the theater managements, the radio broadcasting stations, and the city, state, and national government, and be as persistent in their protest as are the tobacco interests in advertising their products, and it will have more effect on this objectionable advertising business than to wait for the pocketbook to be affected by people ceasing to buy. Stop the glaring advertising and the consumption of cigarettes will soon begin to decline.

Let the churches, woman's clubs and other welfare societies of our city present a strong, determined protest against this thing, to the city government, and see what effect it will have. How long shall we sit with folded hands and let this destroying influence work upon our rising generation without an effort on our part to stay it? —*E. R. Davis,* in *Moline* (Ill.) *Dispatch.*

Vox Populi

FROM every section of the United States letters have been pouring into Washington advising President Hoover how to deal with the prohibition problem. They come from young and old and from all schools of thought, for and against. They are not, as some might suppose, being dumped into the White House waste baskets, but are being handed over to the prohibition bureau for scrutiny. In such a mass of advice there must be many points worthy of consideration.

It is encouraging to note the interest that is being taken in this question across the line. Democracy will never be in danger as long as individual interest in public affairs is maintained at the degree indicated by Mr. Hoover's letter box.—*Border Cities Star* (Windsor, Ont.).

Cigarettes and Football

HEAD Coach W. W. Roper of Princeton, at the annual meeting of the American Association of Football Coaches in New Orleans, vigorously condemned present-day cigarette advertisements. "We must stop the exploitation of football for commercial purposes," he said. ". . . If this cigarette advertising of football players, coaches, and successful athletes is continued, it will do more to undermine the good results accomplished by the game than anything else I know of." And Roper is right. —*Christian Herald.*

Friends

WE MUST, in great measure, take our friends as they are, if we are to have them at all. We cannot remodel any of them at will. When once we have accepted this fact, and the kindred fact that our friends are probably longing quite as fervently to improve us, we shall get a great deal more pleasure out of our companionships, and escape much mental friction.—*Great Thoughts* (London).